

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 49.

New York and Chicago, July 5, 1913.

No. 1.

INSPECTION OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

The Federal meat inspection authorities have rescinded their previous order requiring the examination of each meat carcass from Australia imported at Pacific Coast points, and now only require inspectors to take a "sample" here and there from among the shipload and examine it to see that it is fit to pass inspection. The explanation given for this relaxation of inspection restrictions is that to remove the wrappings from every carcass would tend to spoil the meat, which is frozen. The change in the order was obtained by Congressman Kahn at the instance of the San Francisco importers of the meat.

TO STUDY SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT.

It was reported from Washington this week that several experts of the Department of Agriculture will be selected at an early date to go to Brazil, Argentina and other South American cattle countries to study the question of beef raising and its refrigeration and transportation as it is likely to affect the American market.

This proposed action is due largely to the prospective entry of free meat into the United States under the new tariff law. It is not thought that the additional supply coming from South America will have much effect on retail prices, but the object of the department is to see how largely slaughtering and inspection conditions in South America agree with the requirements of the United States meat inspection law.

SAUSAGE AND CASINGS TRADE.

Imports of bologna sausage into the United States in May amounted to 40,095 lbs., compared to 139,716 lbs. in May a year ago. For the 11 months ending with May imports were 643,035 lbs., compared to 930,098 lbs. for a like period a year ago.

Exports of sausage and sausage meats of all kinds for May amounted to 741,798 lbs., compared to 851,500 lbs. in May, 1912. For the 11 months ending with May sausage exports were 7,121,766 lbs., compared to \$7,260,749 lbs. for a similar period a year ago.

Imports of sausage casings in May were 301,861 lbs., compared to 557,215 lbs. in May, 1912. For the 11 months ending with May imports of casings were 4,265,656 lbs., compared to 4,755,066 lbs. for last year.

Exports of sausage casings for May were 1,966,684 lbs., compared to 2,455,089 lbs. in May, 1912. For the 11 months ending with May exports of sausage casings amounted to \$24,367,150 lbs., compared to 34,737,120 lbs. for a like period a year ago.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON MEATS AND STOCK Demanded in Justice to American Meat Producing Interests

As it stands at present, the Underwood tariff bill admits foreign meats and livestock to this country free of duty. Not only does it give no protection at home to our own meat and livestock producers, but it imposes no restrictions by which our meat products and livestock may be given as fair treatment abroad as those of other countries are given here by this bill.

In a memorial just submitted to the U. S. Senate Finance Committee, where the tariff bill now reposes, the meat-producing interests have asked that the producers of this country, in all fairness, be given as free an opportunity to dispose of their surplus to foreign countries as those countries have in the markets of the United States. To accomplish this a countervailing duty on foreign livestock and meat food products is asked. Such a provision was planned to be inserted, but it is said that President Wilson opposed it, desiring to have nothing but absolute free trade in meats and livestock.

Attention is called in this memorial to the fact that the Underwood bill, as it now stands, invites such countries as Canada and Mexico to participate freely in the sale of their meat products to our people, while by their laws and regulations they deny our people the opportunity for free trade among the consumers in their country. The memorial, though presented by livestock interests, shows strikingly how American packers and meat dealers would be discriminated against, particularly those along the borders.

Attention is also called to the fact that the bill as it now stands provides for such countervailing duties in the case of wheat, flour, potatoes and other products. Meat interests would like to know why livestock and meat products are discriminated against. There are scores of small packers and dealers located along the borders who will suffer severely, it is believed, if such discrimination is not remedied.

The memorial, presented by the livestock interests of the country to the Senate Committee, reads as follows:

Fair Play Toward Producers Is Asked.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1913.

To the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate:

We respectfully submit for your consideration that there should be a countervailing duty on livestock and meat food products thereof imported into the United States

from foreign countries, so that the foreign countries importing livestock and the meat food products thereof into the United States shall not be permitted to do so at lower rates of import duties than such countries respectively charge as import duties on such livestock and the meat food products thereof exported from this country into each of such foreign countries.

In explanation of the reasons for this suggestion, we respectfully beg to submit for your consideration that the interchange of traffic in livestock and meat food products thereof must be mainly confined to commerce with countries which at times produce a surplus. The United States has been one of the largest producers of livestock, meat and meat food products.

The capability of production in this country is limited only by the profitableness of the business. Stimulated by present prices, it stands to reason that in the course of time, if the producers have confidence in the stability of prices, the production will enormously increase. Necessarily that will come to the point where by over-production those prices will decline. Then production will decline and prices will rise.

In livestock production it takes time. No student of economic farming and livestock producing can arrive at any other sensible conclusion than above stated.

Should the producers of this country not have, in all fairness, as free an opportunity to dispose of their surplus, through whatever form it may take, to foreign countries as the surplus producing foreign countries have in the markets of the United States? That this should be answered in the affirmative we have no doubt, and we feel the utmost confidence in the correctness of this position.

As a matter of information we point to the fact that at every border town and city of any importance on the 3,000 miles of our Northern border and the 3,000 miles thereof, of thereabout, of our Southern border, the present free-list bill invites both our Northern and Southern neighbors to participate freely in the sale of their products to our people, while by their laws and regulations they deny our people the opportunity for free trade in their consuming localities. That cannot be and is not fair.

How It Works With Canada and Mexico.

Without regard to the question as to whether this country needs the importa-

tions from foreign countries, and without regard to the question as to whether the policy is a good one, we insist that no country which desires to enter our trade should be permitted to do so on better terms when they have a surplus than we should have in their country when we have a surplus.

The result would be, for example, that the Mexican towns along the border could import fresh meats free at Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, El Paso, Nogales, etc., while American butchers and slaughterers would pay to the Mexican Government on fresh meats sent across the border 10 cents per kilo (2 1/5 pounds). If the meat is smoked, pickled, salted or otherwise prepared, the duty is 50 per cent. higher than on fresh meats; and lard is 20 per cent. higher than fresh meats.

Thus it is that the proposition in the present tariff bill offers to Mexico what it does not demand that Mexico offer to this country.

Now, as to Canada the same thing applies, probably with greater force, because Canada is a growing, producing country, and the livestock and meat-producing interests are practically the same just north and south of the line that divides this country from Canada.

How It Affects the Meat Trade.

Beginning at Puget Sound, there are several packinghouses partly belonging to the large packers of the United States and partly independent, which may draw their supplies either from the United States or from British Columbia, and which may equally dispose of their products on either side if the opportunity is afforded, but which cannot do so upon the basis of a tariff against the American product into Canada and free trade from Canada into the United States. That same condition will apply to Winnipeg as compared with St. Paul. It will apply to all the lake ports, such as Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit and other points.

For what good reason should Canada be permitted to market its products in this country free, without according the same privilege to the products of this country entering Canadian markets? If it is right in the case of wheat, flour, potatoes and other products, as now provided for in the bill under consideration, why is it not equally applicable to livestock, meats and meat food products?

Without attempting to submit the phraseology of any amendment to the existing tariff bill which would accomplish the purpose for which we contend, we do submit that in some way it should be provided that this country shall not be permitted to offer its markets in livestock, meats and meat food products to any foreign country on better terms than such foreign countries will accord to such livestock and livestock products of this country.

The livestock producer, whose ultimate market is finally the result of what livestock products will bring, is inseparably bound up with the sale of the product. He is not entitled to an unfair profit; neither should he be subjected to competition of foreign producers when not accorded equal privileges in foreign markets.

Canada charges us 3 cents per pound on fresh meat, 27 1/2 per cent. ad valorem on canned meats, 2 cents per pound on meats

other than fresh, and 2 cents per pound on lard. This they can forego if they have free access to our markets, and, of course, they will do so if that is made a condition to their access to our markets.

Australia charges our producers 4 cents per pound on fresh meats, 6 cents per pound on bacon and hams, and 2 cents per pound on lard.

Argentina, which would probably be our principal source of supply, would charge us about 12 1/2 per cent. ad valorem on fresh, salted and smoked meats and 8 cents per kilo (2 1/5 pounds) on lard, bacon and canned meats, or approximately 4 cents per pound.

It must be constantly borne in mind that all meats come into competition with all other meats in the markets of the world. Therefore, we respectfully submit, as meat food producers of cattle, which are fattened right along with hogs, and of mutton, which is sold in competition with other fresh meats, that it would be unreasonable and unfair to the American producers, as well as a bad economic policy, to open free markets of this, the greatest meat-producing and consuming country in the world, without a corresponding opportunity to sell our surplus of meat production on equal terms in the markets of the countries which may sell to us.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

H. A. Jastro, President, Bakersfield, Cal.

T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary, Denver, Col.

THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

A. M. McFaddin, President, Victoria, Tex.

E. B. Spiller, Secretary and Manager, Ft. Worth, Tex.

S. H. Cowan, Attorney, Ft. Worth, Tex.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the meat inspection service of the Federal government are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *Samuel Plaut, 407 East 44th street, New York City. N. Y.; Red Cross Packing Company (Inc.), (Liebig Extract Company, subsidiary), 48 Hudson street, New York, N. Y.; Carey-Vail Butterine Company, 241-243 East Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.; Chamberlain & Co. (Inc.), 113-115 Clinton street, Boston, Mass.; M. Alexander, 34 West 114th street, New York, N. Y.; Nathan Zimmerman, Jr., 201 State street, New Haven, Conn.

Meat inspection discontinued: Morris & Co., 36-54 Middle street, Bridgeport, Conn.; *George Kaiser, 81 North First street, Kansas City, Kans.; C. Heidelberger's Sons, 1089 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis H. Leggett & Co., 132 King street, New York, N. Y.; George Egner, 67 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; E. G. Black Packing Company, 151 Thames street, Groton, Conn.; George F. Liginger, 765 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.; Delicatessen Company, 2011 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; *Mahoney Bros.' Meat Company, Wallace, Idaho; Eugene H. Debroisse, Woonsocket, R. I.

*Conducts slaughtering.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present position through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

BUTTER OFFICIALS FIGHT OLEO.

The familiar spectacle of State food officials fighting in behalf of butter interests to shut oleomargarine out of the market was again enacted at the recent convention of the Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Officials at Mobile, Ala. The State Food Commissioner of Michigan, who is himself a dairyman, proudly admitted that he had secured the passage of a law in his State which prevented people in that State from eating oleomargarine—except inmates of the penitentiaries! The latter concession he was willing to make, as he thought oleomargarine plenty good enough for convicts. Which illustrates the mental bias of the average butter official.

Other State officials, elected by the people to administer the food laws, indicated their intention of administering their offices in the interest of the butter producers, as they have in the past. There was a new element of State food officials present, however, who believed their duty to be to the people rather than the butter interests. They opposed vigorously the anti-oleomargarine attitude of the "butter officials," and declared that no food official had any right, as an officer of the law or commissioner, to have laws passed which would enhance the value of his own commercial interests or those of his friends.

Commissioner Abbott, of Texas, strongly discouraged favoritism when it came to enforcing laws covering pure foods and drugs. He declared "that no honest commissioner will attempt to discriminate against any wholesome, pure or nourishing product that is cheaper and within the reach of thousands of people who would otherwise be compelled to do without butter or pay an excessive price, which would, without question, result if the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine should be prohibited."

Commissioner Bryan, of Illinois, was heartily in favor of oleomargarine, not as a substitute for butter, but as a product by itself, claiming that it is a crime to waste the pure fats and oils which are being used in the manufacture of oleomargarine when they can be turned into such a splendid food product, and when that is really the object of the pure food commissioners.

Commissioner Caspary, of Maryland, advanced the argument that in all States, as in Maryland, renovated or process butter should be so labeled just the same as oleomargarine, because it is not up to the standard, and Mr. Flanders, of New York, stated that "if butter could not stand in competition against oleomargarine or any other such product, then let butter fall." He certainly was not in favor of having laws passed in order to prohibit the sale of a real competitor at a much less cost.

STEARINE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Exports of animal stearine of all kinds in May amounted to 252,814 lbs., and for the 11 months ending with May totaled 3,484,737 lbs.

Imports of oleo stearine for May amounted to 1,191,061 lbs., compared to 1,557,061 lbs. for May, 1912. For the 11 months ending with May imports of oleo stearine totaled 9,026,082 lbs., compared to 3,719,084 lbs. for a like time a year ago.

HANDLING PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS

Points for Small Packers on Treating By-Products

By George E. Dyck.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of articles on the systematic treatment of packinghouse by-products which will appear in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time. The plan is to take up by-products of the meat industry from the beginning to the end of the meat-producing process, and to show the smaller packer, especially, how they may be systematically handled and economically utilized.]

Success in the packinghouse business today depends upon getting profits out of by-products. This discussion of the by-product question in its entirety should be of the greatest interest to the trade everywhere.]

Handling and Treatment of Blood.

The next item of value in the course of slaughtering is the blood. Only a very limited amount of blood is used for edible purposes. However, it may seem reasonable to suggest that a wider market can be created for such products as blood sausage. In this case the return from the blood would be about 10 to 15 cents per pound wet, as against 0.4 cents when manufactured into a fertilizer, on the assumption that the green blood contains about 20 per cent. of dry substance. The yields of blood for the various animals average approximately as follows:

Per head.	Yield of Blood.		% Dry substance.
	With 6% moisture.	Green.	
Hog	1.3 lbs.	8 lbs.	18.48 lbs.
Bullock	8.0 "	35-45 "	17-21 "
Calf	2.0 "	10 "	20.00 "
Sheep	1.9 "	5 "	20.00 "
Shipper hog	0.25 "	2 "	12.50 "

Of course, there are limited variations from the above yields, governed by the breed and size of the animals and also by the season of the year, but on the whole the figures given are very conservative. With improved machinery and able help, the yield of blood from cattle, for instance, can easily be raised to 18½ pounds, and that from the other animals in proportion. The figures given for the sheep yield may possibly be a little high.

A short consideration of the vital points to be observed in the manufacture of blood for fertilizer purposes in order to obtain the maximum yields appears timely, in view of the fact that a full yield is rarely secured by the average packer at present, although the cost assumed for such increase is not higher than that for lower yields.

Points in Making Blood for Fertilizer.

The conservation of blood commences on the killing floor. The precautionary measures to be observed here are: first, that the animals must not lie in the blood, which would result not only in a loss of blood, but will also dirty the hides or pelts and will count against the latter when the hide man comes around.

The blood should be pushed into a sewer by means of a squeegee, thence into some convenient storage vat. Where the killing is done on an upper floor this is a comparatively easy matter, but if the slaughter beds are on the ground floor and the blood is run into a box set into the ground, a small pump will bring the blood above ground into another box or vat where the cooking takes place. Of a very decided disadvantage is the usual admixture of water with the blood. This should not be allowed, for the reason that a mixture of water and blood will prevent the proper coagulation of the latter.

Whenever the amount of blood gathered is too small for separate cooking it may be thrown into such tankage materials as do

not contain any grease, of which there may be some on hand. Fatty offal must be kept and cooked separate, as the blood will darken the fat, and as this discoloration cannot be remedied afterwards. Whenever possible, however, the blood should be cooked by itself and mixed with the other offals, also cooked and rendered, thereafter and before drying, in which manner a better mix is obtained through the drying operation.

Aside from the mixing of water with the blood, the most frequent mistake is made in the cooking itself. The quicker the blood is cooked, with or without agitation, the higher will be the yield. Open steam is used for the cooking, and the larger the openings in the steam line the better for the yield. With a good pressure, direct from the boiler, a sufficient agitation is secured, and all agitating appliances can be omitted.

As to the time required for the proper cooking of the blood no set rule should be followed. The blood has finished cooking when the liquid issuing from a sample of the mass when squeezed in the hand is very light in color, and is but slightly pink, almost straw color. If the liquid is still reddish the steam should be continued until the pink color shows up. Under and over-cooked blood both result in losses, the under-cooked through the loss of non-coagulated blood in the liquid portion, which will drain away during the handling, and the over-cooked blood through its smeary, sloppy condition. This is especially true in those cases where hydraulic or other presses are in use.

Cooking and Pressing the Blood.

After the cooking the blood is pressed, or it is mixed with other fertilizer materials, and is then ready for the dryer. The drying is accomplished in any kind of a dryer usually found upon the market. The extent to which the drying is continued need not be carried too far, a final moisture content of from 8 to 10 per cent. being sufficient. Very dry material will re-absorb moisture from the atmosphere, increasing its moisture to about the percentages stated, for which reason over-drying is simply a loss of fuel and time.

One more point with regard to the cooking of the blood necessary for a good product for the dryer is that the openings of the steam in the cooking vat or tank must be the steam lines themselves, and not merely perforations in the coil, and the cooking should never be attempted with closed coils. For this reason two or three pipe ends must be run into the tank, so as to cook and agitate the blood. Slow cooking will invariably give sloppy blood, and the water of the blood will not separate readily. The same holds true of over-cooked blood, or when the blood is held in the tank for too long a time after cooking, or when the green blood has been held too long before cooking.

When the cooking has been done right the water can be drawn off after about five minutes settling, when the blood will be in fine shape for the press.

Some trouble is sometimes experienced, inasmuch as the blood, if properly cooked, will cake in the vat, which is particularly the case with hog blood. However, it is of more ad-

vantage to put a little more labor on the task to shovel it out of the vat, than to over-cook the blood, for reasons given before.

When the blood comes hard from the press it is a sign that it has been cooked properly, which does not mean, however, that the blood must be pressed very hard, which latter will result in trouble in the dryer. The cooked blood must be almost black in color and of a grainy appearance in substance. If possible, a high pressure of one hundred pounds and two steam connections of one and one-quarter inches each should be used. Where but 40 to 50 pounds of steam pressure are available, four or five such connections should be used, entering the vat or tank at different sides for the equal distribution of the steam.

It is very important that blood should be cooked as soon as possible after slaughter of the carcasses, and pressed while hot from the cooker. Don't forget this.

[The third in this series of articles on "Handling Packinghouse Products," will deal further with the saving and treatment of blood from the killing floor, and of the manufacture of blood albumen. It will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner.]

COMMENT ON NEW MEAT RULING.

The recent action of the Federal authorities in extending the scope of the Food and Drugs Act to cover meats and meat products, already covered by the Federal meat inspection law, is viewed in certain quarters as of questionable legality. The Grocery World of Philadelphia, whose editor is a well-known legal expert on food questions, says:

"The new attitude is that meats and meat food products must comply with both laws. The change is important, because it gives Federal food inspectors a right which they have not had before—of confiscating meats and meat food products if in violation of the Federal food law. If the Department of Agriculture is right in this view of the law, then meats and meat food products can be seized under Section 10 of the Federal food law just as any other food product can be and has been seized.

"We say this is so if the Department of Agriculture is right in its view of the law. It is by no means certain that it is right. The former Federal law officers thought—and all parties agreed—that the existence of a special act regarding meats and meat products exempted them from the operations of a general act like the Federal food law.

"It is really a fundamental rule of law that where Congress, or the Legislature, has passed a special law about a given product, and later passes a general law about a number of products not named, which might ordinarily include the one which was the subject of the special act, the general act will not be applied to it, but it will be held subject alone to the special act.

"That is the exact situation here, and it has always been agreed that the usual rule applied. The new Attorney-General does not so believe, however, and will make an effort to hold meats and meat products responsible to both acts. Doubtless his view will be questioned and taken into court, where it should go, for the only point involved is the application of a technical rule of law."

DOLD GETS SOUTHERN LARD PLANT.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company has bought the plant of the Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Company at Relee, Va., near Washington, D. C., and will operate it under the name of the Capitol Refining Company. The plant will be renovated and enlarged, and the company will do a cotton-seed oil refining and compound lard business on a big scale. Its charter also gives it the right to do a general slaughtering and packing business.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

TO MAKE PURE NEATSFOOT OIL.

A Pennsylvania subscriber writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us a recipe for making pure neatsfoot oil.

The best neatsfoot oil is extracted from cattle feet, well washed and divested of the hoof. To remove the hoof requires soaking the feet half an hour or so in hot water, at about 160 to 165 degs. Fahr. Shin bones also produce a good neatsfoot oil. The bones must be thoroughly cleaned before cooking, and handled as soon as possible after the cattle are killed. Fresh, clean stock and clean receptacles and proper manipulation means good oil.

Feet proper should be cooked at around 200 degs. Fahr. for about 9 hours in an open vat. Shin bones may be cooked at a lower temperature for about 6 hours; the marketable bone proposition being considered in this case. Flat and round shins should be cooked the first four hours at about 185 degs. Fahr., and then two hours at anywhere from 125 to 150 degs. Fahr.

Authorities differ on this question. When cooking bones in open vats it is advisable never to allow the water to go over 200 degs. Fahr. On this point practically all are agreed. The best marketable condition of the shin bones, as well as the extraction of the oil, must be considered.

During cooking the surface should be skimmed free of all impurities from time to time. When the cooking is completed about one hour is allowed for settling, or until the floating oil appears clear. When settled the oil may be drawn or skimmed off, passed

through a strainer of cheese cloth to a jacketed kettle and warmed up to 210 degs. Fahr. for about 10 hours, then allowed to settle thoroughly, after which the water and other impurities are drawn from the bottom of the kettle. Then the steam is again turned on and the temperature of the oil raised to about 240 degs. Fahr., and there held for two or three hours, so as to "dry" the oil—that is, evaporate the moisture therein. When this has been effected, shut off the steam and settle several hours, then draw to receiving tanks and from thence, when the oil is at about 80 degs. Fahr., to tierces.

Neatsfoot oil is used for illuminating and lubricating purposes, also in the preparation of leather. The essentials in the manufacture of neatsfoot oil are fresh, clean, raw material; cooking under 200 degs. Fahr.; skimming off all impurities arising, and drawing off all impurities precipitated, including water; and "drying" the oil thoroughly, but not long enough to destroy color.

The free fatty acid test should be low, from one-third to one-half of one per cent. The finished oil should be sweet, clear and a bright lemon or yellow color, similar to prime summer yellow cottonseed oil. Pressed neatsfoot oil has a cold test of about 30 degs. Fahr., and is an extremely popular lubricant for delicate machinery. Neatsfoot oil is also valuable in the composition of liniments.

Pure neatsfoot oil is in good demand; in fact, the demand ordinarily far exceeds the supply. It is just as easy and not any more expensive to make a good neatsfoot oil as a poor article. Eliminate all matter tending to promote decomposition. Make a good product and you will command a good price for it.

TREATMENT OF ANIMAL ITCH.

The inquiry of a reader concerning the treatment of cattle itch and similar complaints contracted from handling livestock about stock yards and packinghouses was answered in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Dr. B. H. Ransom, chief of the Zoological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry,

writes to The National Provisioner concerning this disease and its treatment as follows:

"The disease is due to a very minute arthropod parasite known as a mite. The scientific name of the mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei*, and various varieties have been distinguished depending on the animal that serves as the normal host of the parasite. Thus, for example, we have *Sarcoptes scabiei*, variety *hominis*, occurring on man; variety *equi* on the horse and other equines; variety *ovis* on the sheep; variety *suis* on swine, and variety *canis* on the dog. The female of this species of mite penetrates the skin and forms epidermal galleries in which she lays her eggs and in which the young hatch.

"Sarcoptic mange of the horse is transmissible to man, but fails to establish itself permanently and readily yields to treatment. A sarcoptic mange sometimes affects cattle and may be transmitted to man. Sarcoptic mange of sheep, swine, and the dog is likewise transmissible to man. The form contracted from sheep and swine is usually mild and responds readily to treatment, whereas that contracted from the dog frequently assumes a severe form.

"Sarcoptic itch is transmitted by contact with infected persons or animals, or with articles such as clothing, etc., that may have been in contact with infected individuals, and in consequence may harbor the parasite. Treatment consists in cleansing and softening the affected parts with soap and water and applying an appropriate parasiticide. Some formulas for parasiticides that have been recommended follow:

"A naphthol ointment: Lard, 100 parts; Green soap, 50 parts; Prepared chalk, 10 parts; Naphthol, 15 parts.

"Helmerich's formula: Sublimed sulphur, 10 parts; Potassium carbonate, 5 parts; Distilled water, 5 parts; Oil of sweet almond, 5 parts; Lard, 35 parts.

"Hebra's modified Wilkinson ointment: Flowers of sulphur, 180 parts; Oil of cade, 180 parts; Lard, 500 parts; Green soap, 500 parts; Prepared chalk, 120 parts.

"These applications should be rubbed in with the hand."

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**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
New York and
Chicago
Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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Executive Committee: James Craig, Jr., Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich., chairman; J. J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sydney E. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles A. Kiluck, Kiluck Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Fred Shaffer, Jacob C. Shaffer Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Mannheim, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. O. Newcomb, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Fuller, Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.

BOOSTING COST OF LIVING

In an editorial entitled "The Poor Man's Butter" in its issue of June 15, The New York Times, one of the leading newspapers of the country, calls attention to the fact that the dairyman puts coloring matter in his butter, and excuses it by saying that his customers prefer it and it is harmless. But The Times goes on to say that when consumers who cannot pay high butter prices want oleomargarine, an equally wholesome product, colored in the same way, then the dairy people insist on penalizing them.

"There is no reason in logic, although there may be many in politics," says The Times, "why the dairymen should enjoy what amounts to a restrictive patent on yellow butter. The combination of beef suet with cottonseed oil is innocent and nutritious. It supplies a necessity of life to a considerable part of the population. Should

not the preference as to the color of their spread for bread shown by this large body of consumers be consulted?"

This is getting right down to bed-rock argument. The dairy interests are now taking the attitude that consumers should not be allowed to have their choice, but that the law shall regulate the "color of their spread for bread." In Pennsylvania the legislature has passed and the governor has signed, at the behest of the dairy interests, a law which absolutely prohibits the sale within that State of any substitute for butter which has a tint or shade of more than 1.6 degrees of yellow.

And yet our legislators and all our public officials are so very solicitous for the welfare of the consumer, and so very anxious to aid in the reduction of the high cost of living!

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The cottonseed products trade is familiar with the boll weevil problem. It is aware of the curse this evil has put upon cotton and cottonseed products industries, a curse which is spreading and which lies heavier each year upon the South. Because the boll weevil annually reduces the cottonseed production, and therefore the supply of oils which are daily becoming more important to the packinghouse and food trades, this boll weevil question merits attention from these trades as well as from the cotton and cottonseed crushing industries.

It has received too little attention in the past from busy packers and food manufacturers, and even from cottonseed crushers and refiners. It has received no attention at all from food consumers. In these days of food shortage and high costs anything which cuts into the food supply merits serious and thoughtful consideration.

There is a cotton oil mill manager in the South who has long been a thorn in the flesh of the government cotton experts because he has differed with them on their theories of combatting the boll weevil, and has not hesitated to proclaim his differences. After nine years of careful study and practical experiment he is confirmed in his belief that late planting is the only solution of the boll weevil problem.

Government experts have stoutly stood for early planting, and have advised it for many years. Their advice, with the weight of government authority behind it, has naturally been widely accepted and followed by planters. Whether or not it was sound advice, the fact remains that the boll weevil has pursued its deadly advance into new territory year by year, and has inflicted growing losses, mounting way up into the millions.

Spurned and belittled by the government theorists, this Southern mill manager has planted cotton according to his own idea,

and has proved its soundness by actual results year after year. He now has the satisfaction of seeing issued a government bulletin which practically concedes his claims of the efficiency of late planting. Astounding as it may seem, coincident with the issue of this "late planting" bulletin comes a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture reiterating the government theory of "early planting."

How the Department of Agriculture will reconcile this strange instance of self-contradiction remains to be seen. This persistent oil mill man—who has championed his idea until some people have come to call him a crank—may be pardoned for emitting a raucous laugh at the expense of the Department. He is certainly entitled to say, "I told you so."

But vindication by no means satisfies this crusader. He puts forward the startling contention that the Government is pecuniarily responsible for the millions of dollars of loss suffered through boll weevil ravages because of the twenty years of what he calls bad advice given to planters by government experts. He declares that such damage claims against the Government are as just as those of planters whose cotton was seized or destroyed during the Civil War. And if the Department of Agriculture does not cease giving this alleged destructive advice as to cotton planting, he proposes to see that legal action is brought against the Government for damages.

This may sound funny to some people. It is not so funny as it sounds. In these days of high cost of living and serious and widespread food shortage it is something to think about, and to think about seriously and deeply and without rancor or prejudice. And those who know least about the food value of the cotton seed will need to do the most thinking.

ARGENTINA AND PACKERS

The newspaper sensation concerning the alleged plan of the Argentine government to prosecute or regulate United States meat packing interests located there was punctured recently by the official announcement of the Argentine authorities at Buenos Aires that they had no intention of doing any such thing. They had looked into the complaints of trade competitors of the packers, but had found no foundation for the charges of monopoly or discrimination. They added that they were pleased to welcome American packinghouse capital and brains, and had no intention of harassing it. It was also stated that Argentine newspapers supported the government in this attitude. The sensational press in the United States thereupon dropped the subject like a hot potato, after giving this refutation of the canard as little space as possible.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch house of Swift & Company at Wheeling, W. Va., has been damaged by fire. It is reported that the Iowa State College is contemplating erecting a \$50,000 abattoir at Ames, Ia.

The Southport Mill, Ltd., Southport, La., has been organized to manufacture cottonseed products.

The Crohon & Roden Leather Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., will erect an addition to its tannery.

The fertilizer factory of Theo. Glazer, Jr., at Alton, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. Causing a loss of \$10,000.

The Farmers and Planters Company, Salisbury, Md., is to erect a 3-story addition to its fertilizer plant, doubling its capacity.

Morris & Company have secured a lease on a piece of property at Los Angeles, Calif., upon which a new 3-story branch house will be erected.

The Bradley Manufacturing Company, Bradley, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 to erect a cotton oil mill. J. L. Watson is president.

John P. Squire & Company, Inc., has filed articles of association with the Secretary of State of Rhode Island. The company will carry on a meat and provision business.

The plant of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has been practically wiped out by fire. The loss is variously estimated from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

The Modern International Cotton Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with cleaning, baling and compressing of cotton and other fibrous materials and to engage in the business of producing, selling and importing of cotton seed, etc. Incorporators, W. G. Taylor, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington.

The stockholders of the People's Cotton Oil Company, Sulphur Springs, Tex., met and elected the following officers and directors: W. G. Murray, president, and W. B. Junell, manager; W. A. Smith, president of the board of directors, and F. W. Betts, secretary and treasurer of the board. Directors: D. Thornton, W. G. Murray, W. A. Smith, W. E. Kennemur, H. A. Osborne, A. E. Argen-

bright, Walter Blaylock, J. W. Manwarring, F. W. Betts, Dr. H. W. Pickett and T. E. Williams.

ARMOUR BACK FROM ABROAD.

J. Ogden Armour returned last week from a foreign trip. He was asked a great many questions by newspaper reporters upon landing at New York, but did not say a great deal. On meat questions he had nothing to say, and so far as the tariff was concerned he was inclined to minimize its effect as compared to the general volume of business in prospect. Concerning the crops and their successful transportation as a basis of business prosperity Mr. Armour said:

"From reports which I have received while abroad I understand we shall have bumper crops which, if they can be transported to the markets, will result in an addition to the wealth of this country many thousands of millions of dollars. The question of transportation, of course, is dependent to some extent upon the capacity of the railroads and upon the willingness of the railroad companies to accept business at the rates which may be fixed by state or federal governments.

"It is my opinion that the people of this country are beginning to realize that railroads cannot be run successfully unless they are permitted to obtain a fair return from freight rates. A very small addition to the freight rates would mean much to the railroads and very little to individual shippers. Armour & Company would not object to a reasonable advance in rates, and I presume we are among the largest shippers. These questions, however, will eventually right themselves, and I have confidence enough in the conditions of this country and optimism as to its future prosperity not to be alarmed by any of these matters which at present seem to be of great importance, but which in the political and domestic economy of this nation are of minor importance."

REFRIGERATING CONGRESS PLANS.

A meeting of the New York General Committee for entertaining the Third International Congress of Refrigeration upon the arrival of the foreign delegates in New York next September was held in New York City last week. The meeting was attended also by the chairmen of the various sub-committees, and plans were set on foot for the appropriate reception and entertainment of the guests who are expected to arrive in New York during the week beginning September 8.

Guests from abroad will be met at the steamship docks and escorted to their various hotels and to the headquarters at the building of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 29 West 39th street,

where they will register and be formally received. Features of the local entertainment are a theater party, a steamboat trip up the Hudson to West Point, automobile trips about New York, etc. The guests will go to Washington and later to Chicago on special trains. The Congress is to be held in Chicago September 15 to 23. Frank A. Horne is chairman of the New York General Committee, Louis Block vice-chairman, and Wm. H. Ross secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE.

The National Livestock Exchange, comprising representatives from the various local livestock exchanges of the country, met last week at St. Joseph, Mo., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. A. Bright, St. Louis, president; E. F. Irwin, St. Joseph, secretary; W. A. Moody, St. Louis, treasurer. St. Paul was chosen as the meeting place for next year.

The attention of Congress and the administration was called to the inconsistency of removing all protection from what farmers produce in the interest of reduced cost of living, and still leaving the 10 cent tax per pound on one of the cheapest and most wholesome foods—oleomargarine.

While no formal action was taken on the subject, a large part of the delegates agreed that if protection is being passed around to manufacturers, the livestock producers and farmers are entitled to theirs.

Better distribution of livestock through the week at central markets was advocated by J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago. Fixing of a minimum of 15 miles an hour for moving livestock was urged.

A committee was appointed to take up with authorities at Washington more uniform rules and practices as inspection and condemnation of cholera infected hogs. There are nearly as many systems and sets of rules as there are markets.

A strong committee was named to secure fairer livestock contracts with regard to injury to stock in transit. It was found livestock insurance methods at different markets varied greatly. The discussion over this subject was participated in by delegates from about every exchange. The consensus of opinion was that the plan of protection to shippers at Chicago was the best in use at any market.

On the calf slaughter question, which its author had expected the exchange to endorse, there was some discussion, led by Chicago, with the result that the National Livestock Exchange declined to take any further action in the matter.

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CLEANING CASINGS BY MACHINE.

One of the by-products of the slaughtering business for which there is always a good market is casings. The slaughterer or packer who makes money these days is the one who reduces every branch of his business to the most economical basis. The old-fashioned way of cleaning casings by hand is both expensive and unsatisfactory in results. The guts are not always well cleaned or well fatted, and the resulting casing does not always take the salt well or make a good appearance with the meat in it.

Mechanical devices for many packinghouse processes have been invented, but there is none which will find more widespread use than a practical casing cleaning machine. Such a machine has been put on the market by Gust S. Billman, of Shelbyville, Ind., and has stood the test of practice in every way.

Butchers and packers who want to avoid macerating their casings, which has always caused a considerable percentage of loss in casing production, have been especially pleased with the working of this machine. It takes the gut in its fresh or green state and readily cleans it. The butcher can just as easily clean the casings as soon as they come out of the carcass; there is no need for delay or for any macerating. And the casings always keep as sweet and fresh as the meat that is to fill them. Beef casings, especially, take salt more rapidly, for the absorption by this treatment is quick and uniform.

The capacity of the machine is governed by the speed at which it is run. A 4-inch feed roll can be run at any speed a man cares to; this gives one revolution same as crank.

Casings that are finished with this machine and sold to the public make a very fine appearance with the meats in them, because the fattening can be done so thin and uniformly as to make a very presentable product.

It is easy to operate this casing cleaner; the machine is almost self-explanatory, at least to the casing cleaners. Most of the men readily understand it from all points as soon as they take hold of the crank. A familiar remark when a demonstration is given is: "Well, if I hadn't seen it do a green hog gut I wouldn't have believed it would do it."

The average slaughterer may have been under the impression that the cleaning stress of the machine would be great enough to damage the gut. Mr. Billman says if he is doubtful still, let him remove it by having one of these money-savers installed, and his percentage of damaged guts will be so small that he will be more than surprised. Further information concerning this machine may be obtained from the maker, Gust S. Billman, Shelbyville, Ind., or from The National Provisioner.

FOR MOTOR TRUCK EFFICIENCY.

"Motor truck manufacture and sale is rapidly settling down to sound business principles and a consequent survival of the fittest," says President George A. Kissel, of the Kissel-Kar. "Like all young industries, it sported its 'swaddling clothes' much too confidently and, passing through the usual purgatory of expensive experience, has now

taken its place as a solid proposition, with most of the important mechanical, financial and distribution problems settled right.

"There have been failures, as in every other new line, but most of them can be traced to an inadequate appreciation of the necessity of thorough organization. A company, starting the manufacture of motor vehicles, must secure high class representation. To market a commodity of this nature means that salesmen of ability and integrity must be secured and, above all, service to owners must be given. It is not enough that the truck is good. It must be kept 'on the job,' and to insure this, local branches, thoroughly equipped and manned with skilled labor, must be maintained.

"What all truck manufacturers most desire at the present time is a greater interest and co-operation on the part of owners in operating and maintaining their trucks. The seller can only advise; it is up to the buyer to execute, and it is very disappointing to note how few cases there are where the proper serious study is given to loading and unloading methods and other features of maintenance and operation that, properly solved, would result in greatly lessened cost and increased efficiency."

A "BOSS" BEAUTY RECOMMENDATION.

The fact that "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, are giving universal satisfaction is substantiated by the following letter received by this firm:

Marion, N. C., June 13, 1913.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Enclosed herewith find check in full for our "Beauty" market fixtures. They arrived in good order, and we are highly pleased with same. Yours very truly,

W. F. McPEETERS & CO.

BUYING AGENTS FOR PACKERS.

Ralph W. Moody, who has been with the Cudahy Packing Company for the past sixteen years in charge of their pork and beef cut department, has severed his connection with them and entered into partnership with Henry W. Bernson, and they will continue the business along the lines established by Mr. Bernson, who has been successfully operating for over a year as a direct buying representative of out-of-town packers and dealers in packinghouse products, poultry and produce. Mr. Moody's many years experience in the packing business will be of great benefit to him in his new field.

PACKINGHOUSE ENGINEERS CHANGE.

G. M. Brill has withdrawn from the engineering firm of Gardner & Brill, Chicago, and the firm name hereafter will be Gardner & Lindberg. The business will be continued by Horace C. Gardner, the well-known packinghouse engineer and architect, who was formerly chief engineer for Swift & Company, and the third partner in the old firm, Fritz A. Lindberg. They are specialists in mechanical, electrical and industrial engineering, and make a feature of work on packing plants, warehouses, etc.

VALUE AND USE OF CASH REGISTER.

That retail merchants are fast coming to realize that old "rule of thumb" methods will not suffice in the modern business world today is indicated by recent newspaper reports from Dayton, Ohio. According to the Dayton papers, one National Cash Register was made and shipped each working minute of the month of May. The achievement of such a record by any manufacturing concern is interesting in itself, but the thing that makes this item significant is that it indicates the constantly broadening appreciation on the part of merchants of the value of care and system in merchandising.

Time was when the storekeeper thought that his success and profit depended upon the number of his customers and his ability to increase that number. As the doctrine of efficiency gradually came to be the doctrine of business, however, the lesson was learned that it is not always necessary to increase trade in order to increase profits, but that this can be done by stopping losses, cutting out lost motion, and turning the energy, initiative and nerve force of the merchant and his clerks toward creative work, while machinery handles the detail and drudgery.

Ten years ago the great idea in every line of endeavor was expansion. Today the big idea of the age is conservation. This is as true in relation to profits as it is in relation to trees. We hear much about intensified farming, which is making two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before, or two ears of corn grow where a weed had grown before. In many of the Western sections, where a generation ago it took ten acres of ground to raise one steer, by system and better methods they now raise ten steers on one acre of ground.

That the merchant in the storeroom is keeping abreast of his brother in the field in the matter of conservation and intensified cultivation is indicated by this record which was made by The National Cash Register Company.

There is probably no device which merchants use that carries a spirit of conservation so much as the cash register. Before these registers could be made at the rate of one per minute, it was necessary that one merchant per minute, per business day, should realize the value of conservation and system in his store, out of which knowledge was born the orders that these machines were made to fill.

The spectacle of one merchant a minute walking up and buying a cash register is not so surprising to the real student of business. With business growing more complex, competition more keen, and margins of profit smaller, it is but natural that merchants should realize the necessity of conservation of profit and the utilizing of every means that will give them more profit from a given amount of business.

If the cash register accomplishes the result that is claimed for it in the way of increasing profits, there is little wonder that merchants are demanding them, and that cash registers are being made one a minute.

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week?

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sandusky, O.—The Erie Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of 25,000 by A. L. Sturzinger and others.

ICE NOTES.

Dermott, Ark.—G. D. Bryant, of Monroe, La., has purchased a site upon which he will erect an ice plant to cost \$25,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Sullivan Ice Company will make alterations to its ice plant costing \$12,000.

Orlando, Fla.—The Orlando Ice Company will erect a cold storage plant in connection with its ice plant.

Tom Bennett, meat dealer at Eugene, Ore., has let a contract for the installation of a three-ton refrigerating plant.

The New City Market, Colville, Wash., has contracted for the installation of a direct expansion cold storage plant. A two-ton machine will be installed.

THE AWAKENING INTEREST IN REFRIGERATION.

Peter Neff, President American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, in "Ice."

Recently a prominent man said to me, "I do not suppose that there is very much in your line of work outside of ice making and cold storage." He was much surprised, and so frankly admitted, when it was pointed out to him what a great factor refrigeration is in our daily life.

Those engaged in some one branch of the industry are often ignorant of the many usages of refrigeration beyond their own. This ignorance is not to be wondered at in these days of wonderful advances in all the arts and sciences; every one is busy, and, although they may have the desire to keep posted, they cannot find the time to give to it, unless the matter can be presented to them in a concise form for their perusal. This trend is shown in the many publications

which make a practice of reviewing what has been published on various topics, boiling it down, and serving it to their readers in a concentrated form.

My object in this article, and I hope in others to follow, is to bring to busy people items of interest in matters pertaining to refrigeration.

From time to time one reads in the papers lurid accounts of what terrible things are done by cold storages, and our legislatures have hastened to the relief of the suffering public; bills to regulate cold storage, going so far as to fix by law what day an egg will become bad, have been proposed. These bills have mostly been of the type known as "Destructive Legislation." Fortunately, as a rule, before a bill is passed the subject is investigated, with the result that it is either killed or changed into one of the constructive type. No doubt cold storages, as many other industries, have at times abused their rights, but these instances are insignificant when compared to the great economic value of cold storage to the conservation of our food supply.

The ice man, too, occasionally gets into the public press for the reason that the public will not or cannot understand the nature of his business, particularly that there is a non-productive period which must be taken into account.

As a rule, the workings of refrigeration are carried on quietly and the public is not aware of what is going on. Occasionally there is a notice with big headlines in our daily papers that some one has found something that will displace ice for cooling, which will last practically forever. This, like its relative, perpetual motion, creates a bubble, which sooner or later breaks, to the sorrow of some.

This year will be the most important in refrigeration circles in this country that any of us are likely to see, on account of the next meeting of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration in Chicago in September.

All great activities in the realm of art and science have organizations for their promotion. When, besides the scientific and engineering, there is also a commercial side, other organizations of a commercial character will be formed, all tending to the advancement of the industry, and to the spread of knowledge regarding it. Finally, when such an industry has a direct bearing on the necessities of our complex civilization it becomes a matter of interest to all. Such is refrigeration.

The organizations connected with refrigeration are many and varied. The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, whose object is, "To promote the Arts and Sciences connected with Refrigerating Engineering," occupies the unique position of being the only organization in the world confined to the subject of refrigerating engineering. Its transactions, published annually, are a most valuable contribution to the literature on the subject.

The American Association of Refrigeration, composed of those in any way interested in matters pertaining to Refrigeration, has for its object:

First: To encourage educational and general progress in the refrigerating and ice industries.

Second: To promote scientific study and discussion of reports and documents relative to the production and utilization of ice and mechanical refrigeration.

Third: To institute investigations, experiments and tests for the purpose of demonstrating correct solutions of scientific, technical and industrial problems pertaining to the art of refrigeration.

Fourth: To exert protective influence where restrictive or harmful legislation affects legitimate industrial and commercial interests employing refrigeration.

Fifth: To inspire confidence in the public mind and appreciation of the beneficial effects of refrigeration upon perishable food products, both in transit and when stored for the purpose of conservation, by collecting and disseminating authentic information on the subject.

Sixth: To encourage the expansion of American trade, commerce and transportation of perishable agricultural products and to assist the commercial and industrial interests affected by mechanical refrigeration both at home and abroad.

Seventh: To further its purposes and extend its influence by publications, meetings, conferences and courses of lectures, and by encouraging the introduction in educational institutions of regular courses in refrigeration.

Eighth: To promote the establishment and maintenance of community interests among societies and associations interested in refrigeration, and among its individual members.

Ninth: To co-operate with the International Association of Refrigeration in the organization of international commissions for the discussion of questions of international import, and in the determination of correct basic data pertaining to the art of refrigeration, to be presented at proposed international congresses for adoption.

Tenth: To secure such American participation and such representation in future international congresses of refrigeration as shall be commensurate with the importance of the industry in this country.

Then there are organizations of practical engineers, warehousemen, icemen, etc., which have come into being as the branch of the industry which they represent has grown.

Other countries have their associations, and these mostly center in the International Association of Refrigeration, which has its headquarters in Paris, and which issues a monthly bulletin showing what is going on in the various associations.

Many governments are members of this International Association. Our governmental institutions are such, however, as to preclude the United States Government becoming a member, and its place is filled by the American Association of Refrigeration.

The countries affiliated with the International Association are: French West Africa, Germany, Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Peru, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and New Zealand.

International congresses are the outcome of this organization. The first congress was held in Paris in 1908, the second in Vienna in 1910, and the third will be held in Chicago this fall, and will be a most interesting event. Much has been published regarding it, so I will only state here that in its six sections are embraced all the varied activities con-

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CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverdale Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintaa.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinadort.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

needed with refrigeration, and that the meetings will be of great interest to every one.

While our government cannot belong to an association, it is taking a great interest in all that pertains to refrigeration. Last year an appropriation was made for the Bureau of Standards to enable it to commence on the work of determining the basic standards for refrigeration, a want that has been felt by all who have to make calculations. As the U. S. Bureau of Standards is recognized as probably the highest authority in the world, its findings will be accepted and will enable engineers to work on a common basis.

Pending the determination of these standards, which will take some time, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers expect this year to place before the world a set of what are termed "Temporary Physical Constants," to enable engineers to work in harmony and avoid the confusion which now exists.

Thus, we see that while, perhaps, the public at large is not familiar with what is going on, there are, on the other hand, many organizations which recognize the awakening of refrigerating activities, and are alive to the possibilities; that somehow all these organizations are bound together in an international organization, which calls into being the International Congress; that while we may differ in language, customs and government, yet in certain matters which vitally affect the human family the world is one. That refrigeration is one of the factors making for the good of mankind there can be no doubt.

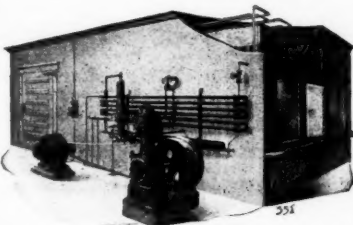
AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK FOR 1912.

The nineteenth volume of the United States Department of Agriculture Year Book has been printed. The edition will, as usual, be distributed by Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, as the Department's allotment is reserved for its official correspondents and others rendering valuable voluntary service.

The previous volumes, aggregating 9,000,000 copies, have been thus distributed, and those who received copies, knowing their value, will doubtless be expecting the new volume, which contains 781 pages, 60 half-tone plates, 10 lithographic plates and 19 text figures.

The form of the Year Book being prescribed by law, there is little variation from year to year in its general form and style. The report of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1912, which occupies the first 259 pages, has already appeared in separate form. Twenty-four special articles prepared by direction of the Secretary that relate to the subjects of general interest which have received special consideration during the year by experts in the respective bureaus of the

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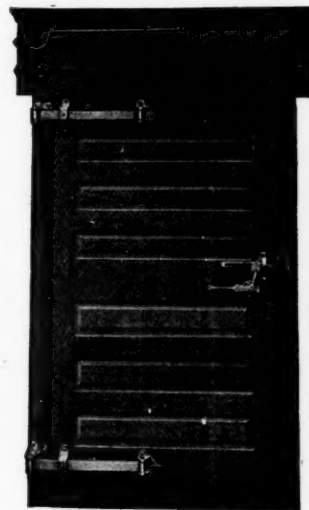
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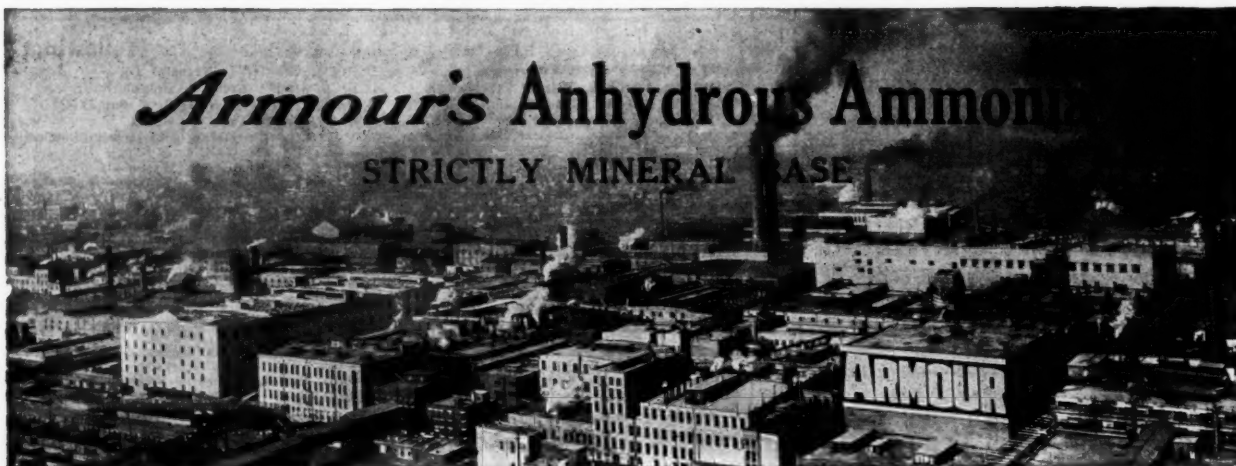
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department, and have not heretofore been published, will be issued as separates or extracts, so as to make them available for a wide distribution to those not securing a copy of the Year Book.

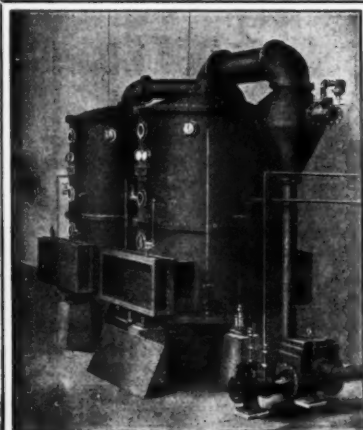
These subjects are not treated with exhaustive detail, as the articles are restricted in length in order that the number might be increased and a wide range of information covered. The new Year Book includes, among many others, "The Handling of Dressed Poultry a Thousand Miles from the Market," by Mary E. Pennington; "How the Produce Dealer May Improve the Quality of Poultry and Eggs," by H. C. Pierce; "A Successful Method of Marketing Vegetable Products," by L. C. Corbett; "Some Important Insect Enemies of Livestock in the United States," by F. C. Bishop; "Improved

Methods of Handling and Marketing Cotton," by Charles J. Brand; "Dairying and Its Relation to Agriculture in Semi-arid Regions," by A. K. Risser; "Agriculture in Public High Schools," by Dick J. Crosby; "Possible Sources of Potash in the United States," by Frank K. Cameron.

The portion devoted to the appendix comprises the review of weather conditions, the names of the officials of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and State officials in charge of agriculture, statistics relating to agriculture in aspects of production, acreage, and value of crops, of the number and value of farm animals, of price of farm products at the farm and in the whole sale market, of foreign trade in farm and forest products, and of railroad rates for the transportation of principal farm products.

Beginning with the earliest years for which statistics were obtained, tables are given exhibiting the acreage, production, value, prices, exports and imports of the corn crops of the United States, and for all or most of the items mentioned, of the crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, flaxseed, rice and cane and beet sugar.

These statistics provide a great variety of information for investigators and workers in many lines of endeavor, and are original compilations of crops and animals, their import and export, for most of the countries of the world. The new volume should prove interesting and helpful to persons interested in agriculture as an occupation or in its products as the foundation of the industry and commerce of the world.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Maintained Values—Fluctuations Narrow— Speculation Small—Hog Movement Fair —Quality Maintained—Stocks Accumulating—Distribution Good.

The values of hog products have been maintained during the week just passed at very nearly the high levels of the season. Pork suffered a little reaction, but there was no pressure on the market, and prices promptly rallied again. The situation is not changing, to any important extent, from week to week, although the high level of values is possibly bringing a somewhat more conservative attitude in the market. The distribution of meats, however, is good, notwithstanding the price, and there is but moderate accumulation, notwithstanding rather liberal packing operations.

In lard there has been a little reaction from the high values, but demand has been quite good, notwithstanding the somewhat easier tendency. This has been due, evidently, to expectation of a fair increase in product stocks, and to the fact that the high values are evidently having some influence on distribution.

There are two rather distinct opinions in evidence as to the product market. The attitude of one interest is distinctly favorable to the advancing tendency of values, due in a measure to the smaller stocks of product, and the fact that the stocks are so much less than at this time last year. The gain in product stocks last year was quite a factor in the product situation, and later in the season was a factor of considerable importance in the adjustment of values. While it is true that product stocks are not large, the tendency recently has been toward increase. Naturally, with the growing size of the country the demand for product from year to year is increased, and with the supply of hogs remaining about stationary, this situation can only be met by adjusting values to the situation, and to such a point that the distribution would be adjusted to the supply.

The movement of hogs this season to date has been just about the same as last year. Weights, if anything, have been increased over last year; particularly during the past month this average increase in weights has been a noticeable feature compared with a year ago. The situation, in brief, is somewhat as follows: The packing operations since March 1 have been 8,722,000 against 8,515,000 last year. For the past week the packing was 619,000 against 520,000 last year.

The product stocks at Chicago on March 1, and on July 1 compare as follows:

	March 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913.
Pork, new, bbls.....	5,388	13,057
Pork, other, bbls.....	57,140	48,387
Lard, new, tes.....	16,062	84,787
Lard, other, tes.....	20,359	32,481
Short ribs, lbs.....	3,902,586	8,656,000
Total meats, lbs.....	11,233,939	119,414,000

Last year the product stocks on March 1 and July 1 were as follows:

	March 1, 1912.	July 1, 1912.
Pork, new, bbls.....	42,110	46,183
Pork, other, bbls.....	46,130	49,694
Lard, new, tes.....	45,305	168,188
Lard, other, tes.....	24,117	31,475
Short ribs, lbs.....	24,187,749	28,172,388
Total meats, lbs.....	160,158,919	166,126,024

The prices this year at Chicago for the

current month, on March 1 and on July 1, and the active speculative month, which on March 1 was May and is now September, follow:

	March 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913.
Current month, lard.....	\$10.80	\$11.20
Current month, pork.....	20.22	20.85
Current month, ribs.....	10.72	11.77½
Next active month, lard 10.77½		11.40
Next active month, pork 20.02		20.72
Next active month, ribs 10.67½		11.85

Last year a similar comparison shows as follows:

	March 1, 1912.	July 1, 1912.
Current month, lard.....	\$ 9.42½	\$10.80
Current month, pork.....	15.85	18.40
Current month, ribs.....	8.80	10.37½
Next active month, lard 9.57½		11.00
Next active month, pork 16.12½		18.80
Next active month, ribs 9.57½		10.60

On September 1 last year, and on December 1, the prices for the current delivery and the next succeeding speculative month compared as follows:

	Sept. 1, 1912.	Dec. 1, 1912.
Current month, lard.....	\$11.17½	\$11.00
Current month, pork.....	17.72½	19.37½
Current month, ribs.....	11.02½	10.30
Next active month, lard 11.25		10.65
Next active month, pork 17.82½		18.70
Next active month, ribs 11.10		9.97½

The movement of values after this time last year, as reflected by the prices prevailing on Sept. 1 and on Dec. 1, were influenced on the one hand by the product stocks, and on the other by the supply of hogs which came to market during the fall. The trade was influenced all the season by the disappointing movement of hogs and the maintained distribution. This year there appears to be some ground for expecting a better movement of hogs than last year unless the losses from cholera are again serious.

LARD.—The market has improved with the week. The demand is fair and prices show a firm tone. Stocks have not accumulated and there appears to be no pressure on the market. City steam, 11¼c.; Middle West, \$11.30@11.40; Western, \$11.50; refined, Continent, \$11.95; South American, \$12.60; Brazil, kegs, \$13.60; compound lard, 9½@9¾c.

PORK.—The market has further gained with the week. Stocks are light and the movement of hogs is disappointing. Mess is quoted at \$22.50@23; clear, \$20.75@22.25; family, \$24@25.

BEEF.—Prices show further recession with dull trade. Although stocks are not large they appear to be heavier than wanted at the price, while foreign demand is slow. Quoted: Family, \$20@22; mess, \$18@18.50; packet, \$19@20; extra Indian mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

THE HOG SAVES FOREIGN TRADE.

While the export cattle trade of the United States has practically disappeared and the quantity of dressed beef sent across the Atlantic has dropped to miniature proportions, the value of meat products and food animals exported during the fiscal year ending June 30 approximates \$150,000,000, out of a total of approximately \$450,000,000 involved in international trade in these commodities. Although since 1906, when United States exports reached \$250,000,000, this trade has shrunk steadily, export trade of this coun-

try in meats still exceeds that of any other, a fact due largely to foreign need of American hog products.

In 1912 Argentine exports of meat products amounted to only \$67,000,000, those of Australia in 1911 but \$31,000,000. New Zealand exports in the same year were valued at \$21,000,000, Canada \$14,000,000, and Uruguay \$11,000,000. Statistics compiled by the foreign and domestic commerce bureau of the Department of Commerce show that these six countries are the principal meat-exporting communities of the world and the figures demonstrated the present supremacy of the United States, which, however, has lost its lead of half a decade back solely by reason of scarcity of cattle.

The figures are instructive in one respect. They emphasize not only European but Canadian need of American hog product. Europe will always be a heavy consumer of our lard, bacon and hams, and would at present be taking much larger quantities if the price was more reasonable. The hog has saved the cattle feeder from loss in more than one season, and is now engaged in preserving intact the foreign market for American grown meats. This stable demand is an insurance of continued profitable prices for hogs, and scarcity of beef merely makes it more reliable.—The Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 28, 1913, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.

To—	Week ending June 28, 1913.	Week ending June 29, 1912.	From Nov. 1, '12, to June 28, 1913.
United Kingdom...	230	343	12,833
Continent	55	232	8,681
So. & Cen. Am....	300	200	14,125
West Indies	137	781	37,983
Br. No. Am. Col..	301	197	10,506
Other countries ..	.....	.....	47
Total	1,032	1,753	84,385

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom ..	6,493,900	5,878,725	195,898,215
Continent	296,625	454,250	28,632,375
So. & Cen. Am....	74,000	55,000	3,926,525
West Indies	207,600	180,475	7,718,394
Br. No. Am. Col..	5,000	13,600	40,475
Other countries ..	.....	802,875	2,029,525
Total	7,077,125	7,384,935	238,245,419

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	4,914,198	5,964,430	186,344,296
Continent	3,950,615	1,965,850	165,835,420
So. & Cen. Am....	636,780	362,300	19,131,850
West Indies	450,028	329,200	26,895,070
Br. No. Am. Col..	2,245	74,500	613,531
Other countries ..	11,000	38,100	1,528,106
Total	9,964,866	8,739,350	400,348,282

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	503	2,595,225	3,375,926
Boston	178	1,593,900	3,676,940
Philadelphia	41	.....	.....
New Orleans	250	236,000	882,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,925,000	1,993,000
Quebec .....	.....	707,000	27,000
Mobile .....	.....	20,000	60,000
Total week	1,032	7,077,125	9,964,866
Previous week ..	2,245	8,589,900	10,683,216
Two weeks ago...	2,018	6,597,075	15,577,797
Cor. week last y'r	1,753	7,384,925	8,739,350

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '12, to June 28, '13.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	16,577,000	18,159,200	1,282,200
Meats, lbs.	238,245,419	268,420,367	28,174,948
Lard, lbs.	400,348,282	416,796,215	16,447,933

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 2, 1913:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 181,250 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 26,240 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,684 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 50,511 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,922 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 19,198 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,179 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 28,977 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 284,931 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 5,039 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 3,095 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 28,587 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,273 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 22,619 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,711 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 11,013 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,492 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,299 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 88,400 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 3,793 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 574 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,345 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,763 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 2,049 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 880 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 2,510 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,873 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,607 lbs.; London, England, 3,132 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,895 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,916 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,967 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,916 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 892 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 913 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,610 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 643 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 627 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,915 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 206,551 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 13,447 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 41,325 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,285 lbs.; Buenaventura, Cuba, 2,396 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 5,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 9,295 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 27,280 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 30,220 lbs.; Chemulpo, Korea, 7,800 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 112,262 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 12,375 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,000 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 12,478 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 28,492 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 418,669 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 14,900 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6,041 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 77,350 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 185,370 lbs.;

Hamburg, Germany, 2,536,152 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,700 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 1,800 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 224,084 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,912 lbs.; London, England, 346,582 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 216,889 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 76,171 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 33,675 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 10,108 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,100 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 8,875 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 23,225 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 21,700 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,260 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 4,995 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,730 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 50,263 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,529 lbs.; Pto. Madryn, ———, 2,215 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 373,040 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 992,401 lbs.; Southampton, England, 14,500 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 6,656 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,000 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 19,570 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Stockholm, Sweden, 15 bbls.

PORK.—Christiania, Norway, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 30 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 73 bbls., 20 tes.; Dominica, W. I., 84 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 194 lbs., 15 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Havre, France, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 63 bbls.; London, England, 36 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 25½ bbls.; Marseilles, France, 50 pa.; Nassau, W. I., 62 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 92 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 47 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 31 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 252 bbls., 110 tes.; St. Croix, W. I., 22½ bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 108 pa.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 2, 1913.—The lard market is making rapid advances for all deliveries. The hog markets remain strong and neutral lard continues to be now in request in the European markets, where for some time past they would not believe that neutral lard was going to be scarce and dearer, but they are waking up to that situation now. Butter oil is going up by leaps and bounds and promises to be a great deal dearer yet before the new crop comes, and Europe already showing interest in new crop deliveries at high prices. Oleo oil has dragged so far this week as a result of the high prices asked for all grades by packers who feel bullish on the outlook for this product.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, June 26, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Beef	Pork	Lard	
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Butter.			Ten.	Pkgs.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.			
Celtic, Liverpool	2035	.....	.....	1525	549	63	45	411	1791	
Minnehaha, London .....	.....	800	.....	5	.....	25	15	150	2375	
New York, Southampton .....	.....	50	.....	461	.....	.....	.....	165	1075	
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	
Marengo, Hull .....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	50	35	940	1989	
Kansas City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	25	25	141	650	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	26156	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	6350	
Ekliptika, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland, Antwerp	5079	.....	.....	380	520	56	11	633	5412	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	525	
Kristianafjord, Baltic .....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	50	
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic .....	.....	20	.....	35	.....	50	.....	180	1175	
Niagara, Havre .....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Floride, Havre	1149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	
Pannonia, Mediterranean .....	.....	895	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	130	375	
Kais. Fr. Joseph I., Mediter'nean .....	.....	1328	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
Verona, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	40	650	
San Giovanni, Mediterranean	600	
Total	34419	3492	3403	1260	319	131	3615	24267	

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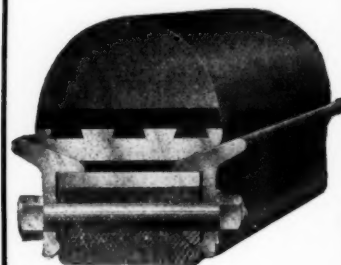
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WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It was not to be expected that the week would bring about any special change in the character of the tallow market, even though it has frequently happened that the aspect of a market has been altered over night. Dealers at present, however, dwell on the conservatism of the trade in general, not excluding the foreign trade. The dullness was aggravated by the sweltering weather, and by the holidays. Only a few transactions were reported, and these were without significance. The better grades of tallow find the best market, but consumers are encouraged in their waiting attitude by the sagging tendency of values lately witnessed. The call for low-grade tallows is perfunctory. For a while, English concerns were disposed to take goods in this market, but this inquiry has dwindled, and export bids are slightly out of line. Foreigners are disposed to lower their bids, as prices here are reduced, but, withal, the situation seems to point to caution rather than pessimism. At the weekly London auction sale there were 1,647 tes. offered of which 820 were sold at prices ranging from unchanged to 3 decline. Last sales in this market were on the basis of 6c. for prime city, and 6½c. for city specials, these prices now being in vogue.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Again higher prices were received by holders. The market was quoted at from 9 to 9½c. Compound lard people have been fair buyers. Inquiry from other sources is routine.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is quiet but prices rule very steady. Offerings are not heavy and there is no pressure on the market. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c. @ \$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 81c. @ 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—Prices are steady with a quiet trade. The pressers are doing but little excepting for current needs. Export interests also very slow. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½c. @ 5½c.; bone, 5¼c. @ 5¼c.; house, 5¼c. @ 5½c.

OLEO OIL.—The position of the market is quiet with a rather limited demand. Extras are quoted at New York at 11½c., and 63 florins in Rotterdam.

COCOANUT OIL.—Stocks are small on the spot and offerings from abroad are limited. The monsoon season is preventing offerings from the East and copra stocks are limited. Quotations: Cochin, 12¼c. @ 13c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10¼c. @ 11c.; shipments, 10¼c. @ 10¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firmer with other oils and demand is more active. Prices are quoted at \$5.95 @ 6.05 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Stocks are small and on light purchases prices have hardened. Spot is quoted at 6¼c. @ 6½c.

PALM OIL.—The market shows very slight change for the week. Demand is fair for immediate delivery but there is no disposition to buy for forward delivery as consumers seem to feel uncertain of the probable price development in the fall. Price red spot, 6½c. @ 6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c. @ 7¾c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm, kernel, 10¼c. @ ½c.; shipment, 10 @ 10¼c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 2, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 68 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 27½ bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 60 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 196 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 105 bbls., 120 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 92 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 38½ bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 104 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 38 bbls., 6 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 31 bbls., 29 tes.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 207 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 5½ bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 364 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 177,274 lbs.; London, England, 25,862 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 60 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,410 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 11 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,090 tes.; London, England, 650 tes.; Liverpool, England, 150 tes.; Malino, Sweden, 140 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,823 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 35 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 20,400 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,775 lbs.; Port of Spain, 10,200 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 1,904 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 161,851 lbs.; Nauti, Nauri, 12,388 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 143,700 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 15 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; London, England, 15 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 pa.; Calcutta, India, 15 pa.; Colon, Panama, 100 pa., 398 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 40 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 50 cs.; London, England, 1,159 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 15 pa.; Port au Prince, W. I., 48 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 20 pa.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 1.—The ammoniate situation continues absolutely unchanged. Very little trading of any kind as buyers are generally off on holidays and paying very little attention to business. There is some little inquiry for special grades of ammoniates by parties who find it necessary to secure their supplies early in the season owing to the scarcity of the special products which they require. But outside of this, the situation is as nearly dead as is possible, as regards any trade being done. The quotations are practically unchanged on both blood and tankage, and lower grade products.

There is a good deal more offering of outside packers' and renderers' tankages and bone, as the tight money conditions is compelling the smaller producers to dispose of their products as promptly as possible in order to provide funds for further business. Buyers are bidding lower on all this class of product. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 3.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 @ 1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls, 2½c. @ 2¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80 @ 90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼c. @ 1½c. per lb.; sillex, \$15 @ 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c., and in barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4 @ 4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90 @ 92 per cent., at 4¾c. @ 5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10¼c. @ 10½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 82 @ 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½c. @ 7¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65 @ 67c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½c. @ 10¾c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 12½c. @ 13c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 8.50 @ 8.75c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.10 @ 6.20c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¼c. @ 6½c.

Prime city tallow, 6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¼c. @ 9½c. per lb.; house grease, 5½c. @ 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼c. @ 5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½c. @ 5¾c. per lb.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Crude cottonseed oil strong at 50c. for spots, 48@49c. for September, 41@42c. for October; trading very light. Meal steady at \$27 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$13, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 2.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 52¼c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29.25@29.50 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$9@9.25, loose.

ANOTHER BOLL WORM THREATENS.

The government has declared a quarantine against all cotton seed or cottonseed hulls from Hawaii because of the appearance there of the pink boll worm. In his notice forbidding the shipment of Hawaiian seed or hulls into or through the United States Secretary of Agriculture Houston says:

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that an injurious insect, known as the pink boll worm (*Gelechia gossypiella* Saunders), new to and not hith-

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erto widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the Territory of Hawaii.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by Section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act, do hereby quarantine said Territory of Hawaii, and do prohibit by this notice of quarantine No. 8, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory or District of the United States of all cotton seed and cotton seed hulls.

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of said Section 8 of the Act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move any cotton seed or cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory or District of the United States, regardless of the use for which they may be intended.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS.

At the recent convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at Little Rock, Ark., the complete list of officers elected was as follows: H. C. Beasley, Grenada, Miss., president; F. P. Morris, Purcell, Okla., vice-president; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Tex., secretary and treasurer; State vice-presidents: Arkansas, G. G. Herndon, Augusta; Mississippi, J. F. Cotton, Carrollton; Louisiana, Arthur E. Page, Minden; Illinois, C. H. Custer, East St. Louis; Alabama, J. S. Butler, Selma; North Carolina, J. S. Hoard, Tarboro; Tennessee, F. C. Holly, Memphis; Texas, Walter Leonard, Winnsboro; Oklahoma, C. W. Eads, Lawton. Vice-presidents from Illinois, North Carolina and Georgia were elected this year for the first time.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose: Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@18¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@18¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c. @15c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake	14c.	16c.	@20c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@32c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@32c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Excited Oil Market—Prices Rise Sharply—Feverish at the Advance—Consuming Advices Mixed—Oil Being Imported—Lard Still Firm—Cotton Outlook Favorable.

Those interests in the cottonseed oil market which constantly crave for activity and excitement were without a doubt satisfied by the developments since the latter part of June. New high records in the market on the New York Produce Exchange were almost a daily occurrence. Trading has been in large volume, with sharp fluctuations.

During the past week a more feverish market prevailed than for some time. It was evident that quotations were at a point which discouraged fresh buying, excepting for the account of those who are intrepid or who absolutely had to have actual oil or contracts in the future market. Many commented on the dizzy levels of the list, and claimed inflation of values, but they were aware of the scarcity of actual oil, and consequently were reluctant sellers. It is a question at this time whether prices are not high enough to satisfy the legitimate demands, but it is to be remembered that speculation may give further impetus to the market, and also that in the last scarcity of

oil, resulting from the 1910-11 season, prices rose considerably above those now prevailing.

It is realized that comparisons are oft-times misleading, but one cannot help referring to that season, particularly as interest is gradually waning in the old-crop oil deliveries, and passing to the September, October and later months. The scarcity of oil in that year was pronounced. A significant fact is that there was no accumulation of oil supplies until well into the fall, and refiners did not catch up with their consuming trade until the early winter. Thus, the demand situation overshadowed the supply conditions, and this point is being now debated. October in the New York future market looks high, according to many, if the cotton crop prospects are maintained, even conceding that the lard market will not break so as to injure the prospects of the compound lard trade. If consumers continue to buy eagerly, however, right through the fall, there are quite a number in the trade emphatic in their statements that the early new-crop months are not to be viewed as unwarrantedly high. Of course, there will have to be a certain amount of new crop oil absorbed, which precludes the possibility of a scarcity of oil as pronounced in this month as in those preceding it.

As reported during the previous week, information on the extent of the consuming

demand could only be secured with difficulty. Inconsistencies marked these advices. Letters were at hand telling of out-of-town points being scoured for good grade oil which compound-lard manufacturers were in need of. Some thought that the conditions were undergoing exaggeration, and that a certain part of the trade, speculatively inclined, was being blinded by bullish enthusiasm. It was charged that these interests were creating an unhealthy market, one serving to unsettle the trade in general, but, withal, spot oil prices were not impaired.

An interesting feature of the week was constituted in the disclosures concerning foreign oils. Some well-informed authorities have ventured the estimate that American houses have made arrangements to import nearly 20,000 bbls. of oil. At first the news was variously construed. The contention made by the interests not in sympathy with the high prices was that foreigners were taking advantage of American quotations, and were unloading their surplus. It was said that considerable of the oil which was sold to arrive in this country was English cotton-oil, which will be treated and given over to American consumptive channels. The bulls made the statement that all the oil which will be received from the other side is urgently wanted, and much was eagerly sought by American refiners, who had to go to that extreme to satisfy the wants of their customers. Whatever conclusions are drawn, the quotations of spot oil come to the surface and give the impression that, irrespective of

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the cause and the effect of these unusual transactions, the market scored.

The final Census Bureau report on the 1912-'13 crop was issued during the week. It did not provide the trade with any new matter for consideration, but was in confirmation of the preliminary figures given out by the bureau in March. Those statistics practically marked the inception of the bull market. At that time the seed crush was estimated at 4,541,000 tons; the final figures showed the crush to be 4,580,000 tons, the crush apparently being 75 per cent of the seed crop, indicating that there have been about 3,280,000 bbls. of refined oil available this season as compared with approximately 3,600,000 bbls. the preceding year, when the seed crush was 4,921,000 tons.

Beneficial showers have occurred over much of the cotton belt, and the prospects are regarded as generally favorable.

The government report on cotton came out at noon on Thursday and showed a better condition than expected, resulting in a sharp break in values and a nervous market. The report, as of date of June 25, with comparisons, follows:

	Condition.			
	June 25, 1913.	May 25, 1913.	June 25, 1912.	10 years.
No. Carolina..	76	76	83	81
So. Carolina..	73	68	79	80
Georgia	74	69	72	81
Alabama	79	75	76	79
Mississippi ..	82	81	74	78
Louisiana	81	81	74	78
Texas	86	84	89	81
Arkansas	86	85	77	80
Tennessee	87	87	76	82
Oklahoma	89	87	82	80
United States.	81.8	79.1	80.4	80.2

The area planted was 35,622,000 acres, against 34,766,000 acres planted last year. The areas of cotton planted and picked:

	Planted.	Picked.
1913.....	35,622,000	.....
1912.....	34,776,000	34,283,000

1911.....	36,681,000	36,045,000
1910.....	33,418,000	32,403,000
1909.....	32,292,000	30,938,000
1908.....	33,370,000	32,444,000
1907.....	32,060,000	31,311,000
1906.....	32,049,000	31,374,000

Closing prices, Saturday, June 28, 1913.—Spot, \$8.40; July, \$8.44@8.50; August, \$8.37@8.38; September, \$8.38@8.40; October, \$7.76@7.77; November, \$6.82@6.83; December, \$6.50@6.53; January, \$6.50@6.51; February, \$6.50@6.53. Futures closed at 3 to 22 advance. Sales were: July, 800, \$8.56@8.30; August, 4,100, \$8.38@8.21; September, 1,500, \$8.39@8.28; October, 4,400, \$7.76@7.70; November, 2,700, \$6.82@6.77; December, 1,300, \$6.50@6.48; January, 800, \$6.50@6.48. Total sales, 15,600 bbls. Good off, \$8.10; off, \$8.10; reddish off, \$8; winter, \$8.50; summer, \$8.50; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, June 30, 1913.—Spot, \$8.40@8.75; July, \$8.44@8.48; August, \$8.33@8.34; September, \$8.25@8.27; October, \$7.59@7.65; November, \$6.50@6.58; December, \$6.44@6.50; January, \$6.45@6.50; February, \$6.45@6.55. Futures closed at unchanged to 17 decline. Sales were: July, 2,700, \$8.55@8.48; August, 4,100, \$8.49@8.34; September, 3,400, \$8.50@8.26; October, 5,800, \$7.86@7.70; November, 1,300, \$6.85@6.56; December, 1,000, \$6.53@6.52; January, 900, \$6.54@6.53. Total sales, 19,200 bbls. Good off, \$8; off, \$8; reddish off, \$7.90; winter, \$8.25; summer, \$8.25; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 1, 1913.—Spot, \$8.50@8.90; July, \$8.34@8.36; August, \$8.25@8.26; September, \$8.26@8.28; October, \$7.57@7.59; November, \$6.56@6.57; December, \$6.42@6.45; January, \$6.42@6.44; February, \$6.40@6.50. Futures closed at 1 advance to 10 decline.

Closing Prices.—July, 1,400, \$8.48@8.35; August, 2,700, \$8.38@8.25; September, 4,300, \$8.40@8.27; October, 2,900, \$7.69@7.59; November, 1,700, \$6.69@6.57; December, 100,

\$6.50@6.50; January, 2,600, \$6.51@6.44. Total sales, 15,700 bbls. Good off, \$8; off, \$7.90; reddish off, \$7.80; winter, \$8.50; summer, \$8.60; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 2, 1913.—Spot, \$8.50@9.25; July, \$8.42@8.50; August, \$8.39@8.40; September, \$8.40@8.41; October, \$7.67@7.70; November, \$6.66@6.70; December, \$6.48@6.50; January, \$6.48@6.50; February, \$6.48@6.55. Futures closed 6 to 14 points advance. Sales were: July, 700, \$8.45@8.39; August, 2,300, \$8.40@8.35; September, 3,000, \$8.40@8.35; October, 3,300, \$7.67@7.63; November, 600, \$6.65@6.62; December, 1,200, \$6.49@6.48. Total sales, 11,100 Good off, \$8; off, \$8; reddish off, \$8; winter, \$8.50; summer, \$8.70; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude valley and Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to July 3, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1912. Bbls.	Same period, 1911-1912. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	102
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	453
Acapulco, Salvador	—	48	246
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	160
Adab, Africa	—	—	6
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	5,207
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	423
Algon Bay, Africa	—	404	537
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	23
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	688
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,950
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	30
Antilla, W. I.	—	19	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	35
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,860	6,973
Arendal, Norway	—	—	9
Arica, Chile	—	—	174
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	234	168
Auckland, N. Z.	—	—	17
Ayu Cayes, Haiti	—	6	11
Azu, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	409
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	694	172
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,316	671
Barl, Italy	—	—	161
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	—	5
Beira, Africa	—	—	4
Belrut, Syria	—	—	484
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	47
Bergen, Norway	60	60	2,239
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	1,063	1,891
Braila, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	325	1,707
Bristol, England	—	—	160
Buenos Aires, A. R.	125	30,492	21,250
Baharian, Cuba	—	—	50
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	465
Camaguey	—	—	24
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,971	1,895
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	55
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	537
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavala, P. I.	—	—	25
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,430	55
Cebu, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiania, Norway	25	1,555	6,025
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	32
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	13
Colon, Panama	105	2,271	2,034
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	200
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	20	9,135	8,149
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	5
Cork, Ireland	—	—	408
Corral	—	—	207
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	373

Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	13	Puerto Padre	—	130	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	74	92	—	Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	16	621
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460
Delagobay, Turkey	—	1,740	—	Ravenna, Italy	—	—	2,333
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	239	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	4,754	8,716
Demerara, Br. Guiana	5	251	—	Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	735
Domnica, W. I.	621	136	—	Rosario, A. R.	—	—	669
Drouthelm, Norway	—	210	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	45,460	48,003
Dublin, Ireland	—	3,581	—	St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	5
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	—	St. Johns, N. F.	—	71	154
Dunkirk, France	425	—	—	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	130
Falmouth, W. I.	31	—	—	St. Marc, Haiti	—	—	33
Flume, Austria	—	925	—	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	379	83
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	—	Salonica, Turkey	—	—	4,795
Fremautle, Australia	977	—	—	Sanchez, S. D.	60	1,313	36
Galez, Roumania	—	6,005	—	San Domingo, S. D.	—	314	1,903
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	—	San Juan, P. R.	2	814	—
Genoa, Italy	42,058	31,142	—	Santa Marta, Colombia	—	39	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	—	Santiago, Cuba	—	1,775	745
Glasgow, Scotland	4,705	5,783	—	Santiago, Chile	—	—	66
Gonaives, Haiti	—	4	—	Santos, Brazil	38	7,060	2,115
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	2,677	—	Savanna, Colombia	—	9	9
Grand Papo	—	26	—	Sokodi, Africa	—	—	9
Grenada, W. I.	77	83	—	Seren, Chile	—	—	20
Guadeloupe, W. I.	736	1,920	—	Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	2,037
Guánica, P. R.	—	16	—	Southampton, England	—	950	1,603
Guantanamo, Cuba	53	39	—	Stavanger, Norway	—	25	—
Guasmas, Mexico	—	83	—	Stettin, Germany	—	—	1,005
Hamburg, Germany	100	11,605	3,132	Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	778
Havana, Cuba	—	2,288	883	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	1,011
Havre, France	14,784	9,925	—	Sydney, Australia	—	770	4,149
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—	Tampico, Mexico	—	77	21
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	4
Hong Kong, China	—	22	—	Tombreg, Norway	—	—	150
Horsens, Denmark	—	75	—	Trebizon, Armenia	—	—	20
Hull, England	20	1,740	752	Trieste, Austria	—	56,186	21,779
Iquique, Chile	—	72	124	Trinidad, Island of	18	538	348
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	—	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	10
Jeremie, Haiti	—	4	—	Tunaco, Colombia	—	—	88
Kingston, W. I.	106	3,116	4,149	Turks Island, W. I.	—	595	—
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—	Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,469	7,863
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	—	Venice, Italy	—	39,471	38,871
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	5	159	313
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—	Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	215
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	7	22	Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16
La Libertad, Salvador	—	101	—	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47
La Plata, A. R.	1,119	—	—	Total	1,773	395,655	424,905
—	25	—	—				

From New Orleans.

Leghorn, Italy	—	—	7,428	Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	11,385
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	38	Belfast, Ireland	—	180	380
Leth, Scotland	—	—	100	Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,440
Liverpool, England	200	17,161	31,235	Bristol, England	—	50	50
Loanda, Africa	—	—	5	Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,408	3,823	—
London, England	200	19,440	7,722	Christiania, Norway	650	11,135	10,300
Macoris, S. D.	—	377	601	Colon, Panama	—	525	50
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	474	Copenhagen, Denmark	600	600	925
Malta, Island of	—	—	3,062	Dublin, Ireland	—	250	—
Manchester, England	474	12,073	6,460	Genoa, Italy	—	375	859
Manila, P. I.	—	—	0	Glasgow, Scotland	—	700	2,685
Maracalbo, Venezuela	—	—	0	Gothenberg, Sweden	100	3,400	1,350
Marseilles, France	100	22,535	26,047	Hamburg, Germany	—	7,016	24,159
Martinique, W. I.	—	1,163	4,622	Havana, Cuba	110	4,027	2,332
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	351	Haarve, France	—	850	8,915
McBourne, Australia	—	107	323	Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Mersina, Turkey	—	—	71	Leghorn, Italy	—	23	—
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	—	927	Liverpool, England	—	2,975	23,887
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	—	18	London, England	—	428	14,988
Montevideo, Uruguay	45	6,653	0,157	Manchester, England	—	2,425	2,071
Morques, Italy	—	156	—	Marseilles, France	—	1,260	5,800
Naples, Italy	2,103	7,206	—	Montevideo, Uruguay	160	160	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	238	Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	60	—	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Nuevitas, Cuba	148	19	—	Progreso, Mexico	—	1,970	815
Oran, Algeria	—	2,001	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	82,047	139,335
Panama, Panama	—	—	6	Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
Panderna, Asia	—	—	610	Tampico, Mexico	—	40	430
Para, Brazil	11	44	—	Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	45	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,555
Pasto, Colombia	—	—	7				
Patras, Greece	—	—	325	Total	3,028	129,916	249,356
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	48				
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,100	45				
Plantonia	—	3	5				
Ponce, P. R.	—	7	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,330
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	358	111	Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,367
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	148	398	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	450	50
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	59	Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Port Limon, C. R.	10	450	634	Hamburg, Germany	—	250	3,068
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	4	Havana, Cuba	—	—	130
Port Natal, Africa	—	—	4	Manchester, England	—	—	997
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	50	Manzanilla, Cuba	—	125	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	155	Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,342	9,950
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	1	14	Tampico, Mexico	—	500	—
Preston, England	—	23	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,245	4,610
Progreso, Mexico	—	69	—				
Puerto, Mexico	—	250	150	Total	—	10,909	21,565

JOSLIN, SCHMIDT & CO.
3223 Spring Grove Ave.
CINCINNATI, O.

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,200
Bremen, Germany	—	—	85
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	180
Christiania, Norway	—	325	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	775
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	3,151	—
Havre, France	3,450	—	—
Liverpool, England	400	150	—
London, England	—	255	—
Malta, Island of	—	125	425
Rotterdam, Holland	—	0,550	955
Total	12,130	8,196	—

From Philadelphia.

Genoa, Italy	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	1,385	440	—
Liverpool, England	768	5,283	—
London, England	250	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	435	—
Total	2,378	4,168	—

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,933
Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Hamburg, Germany	004	9,777	—
Havre, France	—	5,706	—
Liverpool, England	—	26,897	—
London, England	—	5,476	—
Manchester, England	—	51	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	41,874	81,335
Total	42,478	83,157	—

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	5,455	4,945
Liverpool, England	100	100	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,550	7,240
Total	100	14,105	13,485

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,274	8,075
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	650
Liverpool, England	—	2,065	7,565
London, England	—	875	7,513
Rotterdam, Holland	—	12,700	13,000
Total	—	17,264	32,072

From Mobile.

Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	6,160	—
Havana, Cuba	—	26	—
Total	—	6,186	—

From Boston.

Canada	—	60	110
Liverpool, England	—	687	2,400
London, England	—	—	310
Manchester, England	—	—	800
Total	—	947	3,129

From San Francisco.

British East Indies	—	3	—
Guatemala	—	5	—
Hong Kong, China	—	6	—
Mexico	—	102	40
Nicaragua	—	1	—
Salvador	—	1	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	26	—
Total	—	144	40

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	67,527	121
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	35,202	49,890
Total	—	102,729	50,011

Recapitulation.

From New York	1,773	395,055	424,908
From New Orleans	3,028	129,916	249,386
From Galveston	—	10,909	21,505
From Baltimore	—	12,130	8,196
From Philadelphia	—	2,378	4,168
From Savannah	—	42,478	83,157
From Newport News	100	14,105	13,485
From Norfolk	—	17,264	32,072
From Mobile	—	6,186	—
From Boston	—	947	3,129
From San Francisco	—	144	40
From all other ports	—	102,729	50,011
Total	4,901	734,841	890,057

NEW USE FOR COTTONSEED OIL.

A new use for cottonseed oil has been discovered. The Bombay (India) Agricultural Department reports on the experiments by a Mr. Norton on feeding milch cows for a long period with prickly pear. After singeing off the thorns it was put through a chaff cutter and 60 pounds of cottonseed oil added to 1,000 pounds of the cactus, to counteract any irritating effect.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present position through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

IMPROVING THE QUALITIES OF COTTON SEED

Matters in Which the Cottonseed Products Industry Can Aid

By Dr. Andrew M. Soule.*

The rise in commercial importance of cotton seed constitutes one of the most remarkable periods in the history of Southern agriculture. Without it an industry aggregating in value \$150,000,000 annually could not have been successfully organized and maintained. Thirty years ago the value and latent possibilities of cotton seed were not appreciated. Today, in the face of all that has been accomplished, its future potentialities are hardly suspected. In a third of a century it has risen from a waste product to where it represents a value in many instances of not less than \$5 per acre to the cotton farmer. This transformation has taken place without any special effort to improve the seed for commercial purposes.

In view of this situation it is natural to suppose that if public attention were cen-

cotton seed may be ascertained, a systematized form of investigation through the agency of the agricultural colleges of the South should be instituted as soon as possible. The expenditure required in this direction need not be large, and where the work is properly organized returns amounting to millions of dollars may be secured within a decade. The possibilities for improvement are almost unlimited, and as an evidence of what may be accomplished it is only necessary to refer to the results obtained with sugar beets to show the great rewards which lie ahead both for the grower and manufacturer, provided the basic principles of plant growing be intelligently employed in the furtherance of the work.

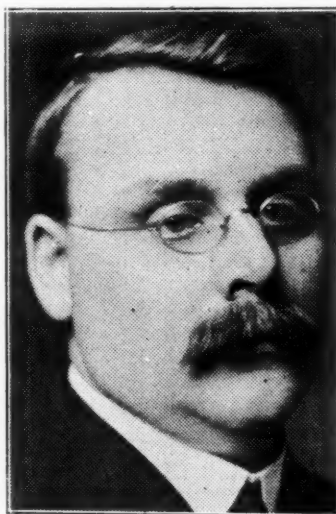
Comparatively few analyses of cotton seed have been made. In a general way a ton of seed yields 54.22 per cent. of kernels, containing approximately 36.88 per cent. of oil and 63.12 per cent. of meal; 45.78 per cent. of hulls yielding 27.95 per cent. of lint and 72.05 per cent. of hulls. In the whole seed, the meal represents approximately 34.22 per cent., the oil 20 per cent., hulls 35.78 per cent., and lint 10 per cent.

The word approximately has been used in this instance advisedly, for in tests made some years ago at the South Carolina Experiment Station lint was found to be 10 per cent. by weight of the ginned seed. The North Carolina station found the hulls to constitute 49.9 per cent. and the kernels 51.1 per cent. of the seed. At the Texas station the hulls were found to be 45.2 per cent. and the kernels 54.8 per cent. of the seed. Adriané reports that Egyptian seed show 37.45 per cent. of hulls to 62.55 per cent. of kernels.

No doubt private analysts and others have found as great or greater differences in the percentage composition of the constituent parts of cotton seed. As a matter of fact, enough work has not been done along this line to justify one in drawing any definite conclusions relative to the proportionate composition of cotton seed. No doubt wide variations in this respect will be found, not only in local communities, but in different sections of a given State, according to the kind of soil and climatic conditions prevailing. Season, variety, fertilization, cultivation, time of picking, storing and seed selection are undoubtedly important factors, though probably their vital relation to the value of the seed is not suspected by the great majority of cotton farmers. Certainly we are sadly in need of education and enlightenment along the lines indicated.

The analyses of some twenty-five samples of whole cotton seed indicate that the minimum content of water was 8 per cent., of ash 2.89 per cent., of protein 13.62 per cent., of fiber 17.60 per cent., of nitrogen free extract 7.58 per cent., and of fat 10.40 per cent. The maximum percentages found were water 17.51 per cent., ash 8 per cent., protein 29.70 per cent., fiber 32.40 per cent., nitrogen free extract 36.70 per cent., fat 29.34 per cent. The average of all the analyses made indicates the following percent-

(Continued on page 34.)



DR. A. M. SOULE, Athens, Ga.
President Georgia College of Agriculture.

tered on this subject substantial improvement in the quality of cotton seed might be effected within a few years. This conclusion is emphasized by the great progress made in the development of some well-known families of plants and races of animals through the employment of certain fundamental laws governing reproduction, and which have been most clearly correlated and defined by Darwin, Mendel and De Vries. The advisability of utilizing the discoveries of these men for the purpose of adding to the food and fertilizing value of cotton seed is self-evident.

Just now the industry is in an anomalous condition, and must remain so as long as present practices are in vogue. The trouble now experienced is due largely to the great differences found in the grade of seed grown even in a fairly restricted territory. Certainly some of the factors responsible for this condition of affairs are controllable and therefore possible of elimination, and work having so desirable an end in view should be undertaken without delay.

Systematic Investigation Should Be Made.

In order that the truth concerning the more important facts affecting the value of

*Paper read before the convention of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to rule quiet this week, as was to be expected around July 4, and this will be a short week, as the market here, as well as all of the Eastern markets, will be closed on Saturday, so that nothing will be done from Thursday afternoon until next Monday. A few scattering sales have been made, but the total transactions so far this week have been meager. Prices are firm, especially on branded. Native steers continue more neglected than any other variety, and although some sources are reporting that some heavy trading was effected last week totaling around 30,000 hides at 17c. for Aprils and 17½c. for Junes, confirmation of this business is lacking, although, as reported last week, some good sized quantities of winter and early spring native steers were noted booked by packers to their own tanneries. The market is considered quotable at 17½c. for May-June, 17c. for Aprils and 16½c. for February-March, with these rates the limit of buyers' views and little inquiry at that, but packers are talking strong and asking up to 18c. for July, 17¾c. for May-June, 17¼@17½c. for Aprils and 16¾c. for February-March. Spread native steers are receiving some attention, and one packer has sold 3 cars of June salting at 19½c. Texas steers are quiet at present. July are held at 18c. for heavies, 17½c. for lights and 17c. for extremes, with last sales of late Junes at 17¾c., 17½c. and 17c. for the three weights. Butt brands and Colorados last sold at 16¾c. and 16½c., respectively, and are now quiet but firm, with packers asking 16¾c. for late June and early July of both kinds together. Branded cows last sold at 16¾c. for all points together. Ft. Worths alone now held at 17c. Native cows are quiet. One sale is reported, however, by a packer of 2,000 April heavy cows at 16½c., understood for export. Buyers still think that they can buy all-weight cows as well as native steers of February-March-April salting at no advance. The regular market on May and June heavy or light weights is slow at 16½c., and last trading was at this price. Native bulls range 13½@14½c., as to salting. Branded bulls range 12¾@14c., as to salting.

Later.—Some additional sales made include 2 cars of late May native steers at 17½c., 4 cars of late June native steers 17½c., and 1 car of June light native cows 16½c.

Later.—Three thousand July Colorados sold at 16¾c., being ¼c. advance on these. Packers claim an active inquiry for all kinds of branded, and none of them are offering much ahead of salting, and are only selling small quantities as fast as they make them and trying to secure advances on each transaction. One packer, however, is reported sold to July 15 on butt brands and Colorados. A packer sold a car of January to June spread native steers at 17½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market rules quiet, but some trading is being effected all the time, and the tone of prices on late receipt stock is firm. Tanners continue to hold off as much as ever on old long-haired lots, and these can probably be secured at as low

prices as at any time during the past few months. Some large local dealers claim that they are not carrying any surplus of these old hides, but tanners believe that they have them if not in Chicago at outside point branches. Buffs continue firm and quotable at 14@14¼c. for late receipts. One sale has been made of 4 cars of 45-lb. and up buffs and heavy cows together at 14¼c., which are understood to be regular current receipts, with no stipulations as to hair, but supposed to run 50 per cent. or more No. 1's. All No. 2 buffs can probably be purchased at 13c. There is considerable talk about the Ohio market being relatively lower than Chicago, and a buyer claims he was offered Ohio buffs running 80 per cent. short-haired at 14½c., but was not in the market for them. It is generally thought here, however, that best Ohio selections cannot be bought lower than here. Heavy cows rule at 14@14¼c., with sales at 14¼c. along with buffs, as noted above. Extremes continue very draggy here for the poor lots available. These are nominal at 13½@13¾c. bid and 14c. asked, but from 14½@15c. is asked for mostly to strictly all short-haired. Heavy steers firm at 14¼@14½c. and up to 14¾c. asked. Bulls firm, 12¾c. last paid, 13c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—No sales are noted since one dealer here sold extra choice Chicago cities at 20c., and a prominent packer cleaned out at 21c. Some other Chicago cities are held up to 20c., but buyers' views are ¼@½c. less, and ordinary Chicago cities are obtainable at 19½c. Outside cities range 19@19½c. and countries 17¼@18¼c., as to lots. Light calf last sold \$1.25 and deacons \$1.05. Kips held 15c., countries 16c. cities; bids ¼@½c. less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market steady. Packer shearlings, 52½@55c. for regular good lots, and June lambs last sold at 62½@65c., with up to 70c. claimed for special lots. Outside city packers shearlings, 45@50c.; lambs, 52½@57½c., and country shearlings, 25@40c., and lambs 30@50c.

HORSEHIDES.—Market unchanged from last sales of account. Mixed cities and countries \$4.15@4.20, selected, and straight cities from \$4.35@4.45, as to lots.

DRY HIDES.—The market is firm, with limited offerings. Sole leather weights range from 27@27½c. for short trim and 26@26½c. for long trim and light hides, and kips range from 28@29c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—It is reported that the recent large arrival of 6,865 Bogotas, etc., has been sold on the basis of 30¾c. for mountains, which price shows no change in the market from previous trading. Fresh arrivals include 1,295 Central Americans, etc., and 255 bundles wet salted and 59 dry loose hides from Panama per the S. S. "Panama." 3,839 bundles wet salted and 4,562 dry hides from Tampico per the "Guantanamo," and 208 dry Central Americans and 1,000 bundles wet salted Santiagos for re-shipment to Europe per the "Prinz Joachim." No new developments are noted in River Plates. Nothing has been done here of late in Brazils, as about 31c. would have to be secured here to top European bids and cover the difference in selection, etc., and American tanners refuse to pay as high a price as this.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues fairly active, and further trading is reported. Another of the local packers has made a sale of native steers consisting of 2,300 of April salting at 16¾c. The packer noted recently as cleaning out his May, June and July native steers secured 17¼c. for May and 17½c. for both June and July together, and it is estimated that this sale will amount to about 7,000 hides. It is also reported that one of the packers also sold June butt brands at 16½c. as well as Colorados, previously

noted, at 16¼c. One of the smaller outside packers has sold a car of late salting all-weight cows at 14½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tone of the market continues firm, but trading is restricted here on account of the fact that offerings are very light, and on such lots as are offered prices asked are mostly above what buyers will pay. Several small lots of a few hundred hides each have been picked up at Pennsylvania points at 12½c. flat, and one lot containing some heavy steers brought up to 12¾c. flat. These prices are about the limit of buyers' views on small lots of New York State and other nearby hides, but most lots are held quite firm at 13c. flat, as most of these lots are late receipt short-haired hides. Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc., buffs are quotable at 14¼@14½c. asked for good all late receipt practically all short-haired hides, but buyers are not willing to pay over 14c. for lots that run back any in salting. Some buyers are in the market for good lots of heavy bulls at 12¾c., selected, but lots held 13c. unsold.

HORSEHIDES.—Although buyers are talking lower no recessions in prices are learned as far as relates to the market here, although it is confirmed that some sales were made West at 10c. off. Outside city renderers' lots without manes and tails and flat for No. 2's are quotable at from \$4.35@4.50, as to lots. Mixed cities and countries range from \$4.20@4.30, and countries alone from \$4@4.15. Sales are reported of several lots of a few hundred each, including one lot sold with tails at \$4.60, another lot with tails at \$4.50 and a lot without tails at \$4.35, all flat, for No. 2's. Butts are strong, but fronts are draggy. Although there is an active call for butts trade is restricted owing to scant supplies. Prices range from \$1.37½@1.42½. Buyers talk down to \$3.15 on fronts. These last sold at \$3.20.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and no sales of consequence are noted. New York cities are nominal at \$1.70@1.72½, \$2.20@2.22½ and \$2.50@2.55, with 2½c. above outside rates now mostly talked by holders. Good lots of outside skins are ranged \$1.55@1.60, \$2@2.05 and \$2.25@2.30, and countries alone at \$1.45@1.50, \$1.90@1.95 and \$2.10@2.20. Deacons are slow with few sales noted, and best lots of around 7 lbs. are considered top at \$1.25.

European Markets.

One cable on the last auction sale in Hamburg gives the following changes: Heavy steers advanced 1 per cent.; medium steers and all-weight cows each advanced 3 per cent.; all-weight bulls declined 1 per cent.; light calfskins declined 6 per cent., and medium and heavy calf declined 2 per cent. Since some sales made last week of Russian calfskins no further movement of account is noted, and most sources report prices somewhat easier than previously. Courland slaughter headless dry calfskins of 2@2½ lbs. are mostly quoted around 55½c., with some parties stating that best Schaaren can be secured at this, and that regular slaughterers are around 54@55c., but most importers claim that at under 55c. no business can be done on the regular selected basis and full tare for rope and powder. Courland calf with cheeks are offered at 47½c., and some parties talk down to 51c. on Central Russians, although others quote these higher. Good Courland and Central Russian grassers are quoted from 31@32c. for the heavier weights of 9@14 lbs. and up to 35c. for the lights of 7@9 lbs.

Boston.

Bufs unchanged, 14@14½c., as to lots. 1,200 all short-haired extremes sold at 15c.; strictly Ohio hides from one of the best shippers for delivery in 10 days. Southerners are firmer at from 12½@13¼c., as to sections, etc.

Chicago Section

Betting is poor business—when you lose.

Hell ain't got nothing on Chicago, nohow.

As further proof, "Cap" Streeter has reappeared.

Must be hard to live ever in fear of that "unguarded moment."

Average weight of hogs is sticking around 240 lbs.

That "Sepmorn" or "swimminhole" bathing suit don't go in Chicago this year.

This weather oughter suit the chile-concarne tree.

Ireland is to have home rule—next year. Next!

It was a "hot time in the old town," all right.

Now they're after Congressman "Pipes" McDermott's scalp.

The grain bulls have been making the dough, and will probably (?) continue to do so.

What some of 'em are saying about Governor Dunne would burn up the newspaper joint that tried to print it.

Hot dog days! Huh! Think of Greenland and Iceland and keep cool—but not the ice trust, or you'll get hot!

The Chicago Reduction Company has kinda called the city's bluff! There is no graft or gambling in Chicago.

The "law of averages," whatever that means, is having one great time keeping up its reputation—if it ever had one.

When you buy an automobile or an auto-truck, be careful not to get one of the "salary loan" kind. It may entail bankruptcy.

"The lion shall lay down with the lamb"—maybe. The Catt and the Trout are hobnobbing, however, and that's going some.

The failure of a prominent Board of Trade concern comes as a surprise to many. There are several reliable ones left, however.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1913, averaged 11.90 cents per pound.

There's a whole lot of ginks raise h— with the umpire of a ball game, but they dassen't cough when the janitor is around.

July 4th.—Further proof of our insanity, if any further is needed. However, we're recovering our reason by stages. 'Ray fer the "Sane Fourth!"

Charley Goepper and George Pratt both say there will be no cheaper hogs, consequently you need not inquire further—the question is settled.

Old Nicholas dropped into Chicago last week to see what the cabarets, etc., were doing for him, but he left quick—went back home to cool off.

"Elastic currency" doesn't guarantee stretching a five-spot to cover a ten dollar due bill. Yer lucky if the five don't shrink a couple of bones on yuh.

It could possibly have been hotter. Take it all in good part—you gotta, anyhow—and then think of the winter we passed through the early part of this summer.

One traveler says "Scotland is a country of whisky and religion," and asks "Which is the cause and which the effect?" Whisky has been blamed for most everything.

It is said—upon what authority deponent sayeth not—that every hair of your head is numbered. At the Cotton Seed Crushers' Convention quite a bunch of attenders had noticeably lost a whole lot of back numbers!

Colonel Allison's Texas star made a big hit at the C. S. C. Convention. Stars—every one of them—always make a hit, anyhow. The Colonel's one of the first magnitude himself.

Sam Stretch—most everybody and his aunt knows Sam—is in deah old Lunnon, and when last heard from he was mooching around Lincoln's Inn. Let us hope the Sufferingyets don't annex our Samuel, the spice of our business.

Conventions were not invented strictly for the purpose of discussing mutual business interests and the like. The great majority want a little pleasure thrown in; more so the better. Interesting business subjects are greatly appreciated when divested of all unnecessary trimmings. Get to the kernel quick.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF COTTON SEED.

(Continued from page 32.)

ages: Water 9.92 per cent.; ash 4.74 per cent., protein 19.38 per cent., fiber 22.57 per cent., nitrogen free extract 23.94 per cent., fat 19.45 per cent. According to these results, the water varied from 8 to 17.51 per cent.

This would naturally affect the value of the seed for commercial purposes. Many mills last fall had an unpleasant experience along this line. This trouble was due no doubt to the heavy precipitation and the lateness of the crop. These conditions affected not only the quality of the seed but the lint as well.

Influences of this kind will be extremely difficult to control, though the planting of earlier maturing strains, which will presently constitute an essential policy for Georgia farmers on account of the near approach of the boll weevil, would help to overcome this trouble. Varieties may be found on the market now, or bred within a period of a few years, with essential characteristics so correlated that early maturity, large yields and a desirable quality of seed may be obtained within a single variety.

Ash, Protein and Fat Content of the Seed.

The figures quoted show a striking divergence in the ash, protein and fat content of the several samples of seed reported upon. These three constituents have been especially emphasized, because the ash will determine the fertilizing value of the seed, the protein will influence its feeding qualities to a large extent, and the fat affect its value for oil production.

The Davidson Commission Company

519-520-521 Postal Telegraph Building CHICAGO, ILL.

BROKERS

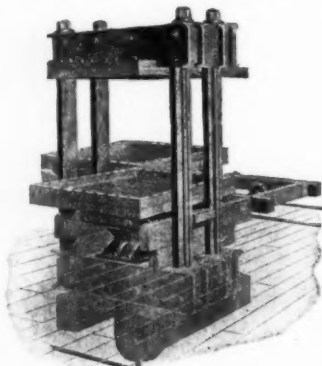
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IF YOU ARE SELLERS, we have facilities for placing your offerings to best advantage in all directions.

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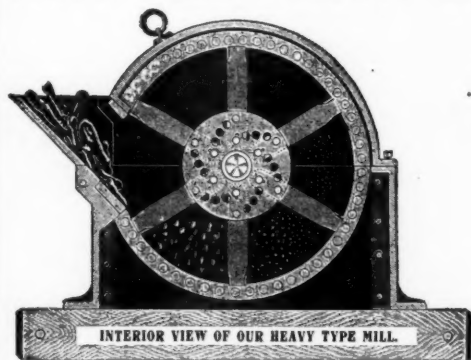
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

It is indeed remarkable that the ash content should show a variation of from 2.89 to 8 per cent. Of course, the value of the seed for fertilizing purposes will be determined by the relative proportion of the different elements commonly regarded as essential in the nutrition of plants which are present in a given sample.

Cottonseed meal is known as a protein food because of its unusually high content of this material. In this respect, of course, it stands without a close rival on the American market at the present time. Observe that the protein varied from 13.62 to 29.70 per cent. In other words, some samples of the seed analyzed contained less than half as much of this important and desirable element as others. Where this variation is shown to any marked extent, it of course

affects the value of the by-products obtained, and it is probably safe to state that where the percentage of protein is usually low the fat content will run down as well.

Thus the value of the by-products for fertilizing and feeding purposes are not only reduced, but the yield of oil obtained materially influenced as well, for it is shown by the analyses cited that there were in some instances nearly three times as much oil as in others.

In buying seed just as they come from the wagon without any knowledge as to their origin, composition or general characteristics, the purchaser is therefore engaged in a species of gambling, and can only determine what the seed are worth to him after they have been run through a mill, the quantity of oil ascertained, and the

value of the meal determined by chemical analysis.

As the writer understands it, sugar beets are purchased by the factory on the basis of their composition, and therefore their value for making sugar. It has been demonstrated that where the right kind of seed, cultivation and management are employed the average farmer may produce a beet containing several per cent. more sugar than is ordinarily grown. It costs the farmer no more to do this, though possibly he has to exercise his gray matter to better advantage and systematize his work on that account. These are matters which should naturally receive his attention without enforcement because of their influence on the monetary value of his crop.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 23.....	18,959	1,226	41,029	8,754
Tuesday, June 24.....	3,375	2,664	19,781	7,387
Wednesday, June 25.....	12,052	1,761	30,422	9,273
Thursday, June 26.....	4,522	1,714	21,681	8,215
Friday, June 27.....	929	325	19,789	16,653
Saturday, June 28.....	123	49	9,703	12,641
Total last week.....	39,960	7,739	142,407	62,923
Previous week.....	33,056	10,196	125,879	96,071
Cor. week, 1912.....	46,444	12,636	137,248	100,963
Cor. week, 1911.....	57,560	11,492	132,024	87,654

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 23.....	0,276	38	4,494	218
Tuesday, June 24.....	3,134	150	2,458	746
Wednesday, June 25.....	4,378	20	1,646	125
Thursday, June 26.....	3,378	23	1,526	165
Friday, June 27.....	1,500	11	2,137	...
Saturday, June 28.....	57	...	1,312	...
Total last week.....	18,723	242	13,573	1,254
Previous week.....	17,712	217	17,629	3,342
Cor. week, 1912.....	16,842	250	20,413	3,447
Cor. week, 1911.....	26,465	400	26,555	6,294

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 28, 1913.....	1,195,102	3,731,144	2,217,808
Same period, 1912.....	1,281,608	4,066,065	2,413,314

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 28, 1913.....	538,000
Previous week.....	521,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	535,000
Cor. week, 1911.....	427,000
Total year to date.....	12,674,000
Same period, 1912.....	13,807,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 28, 1913.....	115,200	394,400	138,100
Year ago.....	147,100	383,800	162,700
Two years ago.....	131,400	410,200	199,100
Two years ago.....	152,200	399,200	178,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 28, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	30,800
Swift & Co.....	22,400
S. & S. Co.....	17,500
Morris & Co.....	9,800
Anglo-American.....	5,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,700
Hammond.....	9,500
Western P. Co.....	7,200
Roberts & Oake.....	4,900
Miller & Harl.....	3,100
Independent P. Co.....	6,000
Brennan P. Co.....	5,200
Others.....	11,000
Totals.....	138,000
Previous week.....	115,300
1912.....	126,000
1911.....	118,000
Total year to date.....	3,063,700
Same period last year.....	3,214,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamba.
This week.....	\$8.10	\$8.70	\$4.80	\$6.70
Previous week.....	8.20	8.60	4.65	6.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.51	4.25	6.40
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.40	3.70	6.60
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.50	9.25	4.00	7.70

CATTLE.

Heavy steers, good to choice.....	\$8.25@9.00
Heavy steers, fair to good.....	7.75@8.15
Medium steers.....	7.00@7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.25@8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@9.00
Yearlings, fair to good.....	7.25@7.75
Canner bulls.....	3.50@4.50
Feeding steers.....	7.00@7.75
Stockers.....	6.50@7.60
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.25
Fair to good heifers.....	6.50@8.00

Good to choice cows.....	6.00@7.00
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75
Inferior to good canners.....	3.50@4.25
Bologna bulls.....	6.25@6.60
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@7.00
Distillery bulls.....	6.75@7.25
Good to choice calves.....	8.75@9.00
Fair to good calves.....	7.75@8.75

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$8.75@8.85
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	8.65@8.75
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	8.75@8.80
Prime medium weight, butchers.....	8.65@8.75
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.....	8.65@8.70
Straight packing sows.....	8.50@8.55
Heavy packing.....	8.30@8.45
Mixed packing.....	8.40@8.60
Roughs and sows.....	8.00@8.30
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	8.00@8.25
*Stags.....	8.60@8.90
Bears.....	3.50@5.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Clipped lambs.....	\$6.25@6.75
Spring lambs.....	6.75@7.00
Heavy shorn lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.25
Shorn wethers.....	5.00@5.25
Shorn ewes.....	4.00@4.50
Shorn yearlings.....	5.50@6.00
Light yearlings.....	6.00@6.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$20.45	\$20.65	\$20.45	\$20.57½
September.....	20.52½	20.55	20.50	20.52½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.05	11.07½	11.05	11.07½
September.....	11.25	11.27½	11.22½	11.27½
October.....	11.30	11.35	11.30	11.32½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.02½	11.05	11.02½	11.05
September.....	11.70	11.72½	11.67½	11.72½
October.....	11.55	11.55	11.50	11.55

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.50	20.75	20.50	20.62½
September.....	20.47½	20.62½	20.47½	20.55

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.12½
September.....	11.27½	11.35	11.27½	11.30
October.....	11.32½	11.40	11.32½	11.37½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.70	11.72½	11.70	11.72½
September.....	11.72½	11.80	11.72½	11.77½
October.....	11.60	11.60	11.57½	11.60

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.77½	20.85	20.77½	20.85
September.....	20.57½	20.75	20.57½	20.72½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.12½	11.20	11.12½	11.20
September.....	11.32½	11.40	11.32½	11.40
October.....	11.42½	11.47½	11.42½	11.47½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.72½	11.77½	11.72½	11.77½
September.....	11.77½	11.85	11.77½	11.85
October.....	11.60	11.65	11.60	11.65

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.92½	21.10	20.92½	21.07½
September.....	20.90	21.00	20.87½	21.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.50
September.....	11.45	11.65	11.42½	11.65
October.....	11.60	11.70	11.60	11.70

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.85	11.90	11.85	11.90
September.....	11.90	11.95	11.90	11.95
October.....	11.70	11.75	11.70	11.75

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.15	21.15	21.05	21.05
September.....	21.05	21.05	20.87½	20.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.45	11.45
September.....	11.70	11.70	11.60	11.60
October.....	11.75	11.75	11.65	11.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.60	10.90	11.85	11.90
September.....	11.95	11.97½	11.82½	11.95
October.....	11.77½	11.80	11.70	11.72½

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

Holiday. No market.

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	13	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	13½	@14
Corned Steaks.....	18	@19
Round Steaks.....	15	@18
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@15
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	130	@130
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	18	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	20	@22
Pork Tenderloins.....	14	@16
Pork Butts.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	9	@9
Leaf Lard.....	8	@8

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	20	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	12½	@14

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	2	@2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

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Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 13 3/4
Good native steers	12 1/4 @ 13
Native steers, medium	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Heifers, good	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Cows	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 16
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/4 @ 10
Steer Chucks	10 1/4 @ 11
Boneless Chucks	@ 12
Medium Plates	@ 8 3/4
Steer Plates	@ 9
Cow Rounds	12 @ 12 3/4
Steer Rounds	13 1/4 @ 16
Cow Loins	@ 13 3/4
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 36
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 32
Strip Loins	@ 18
Sirloin Butts	@ 17
Shoulder Clods	@ 13
Rolls	@ 15 1/4
Rump Butts	12 @ 15 1/4
Trimnings	@ 10
Shank	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 17 1/4
Loin Ends, cow	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 10
Flank Steak	@ 14 1/4
Hind Shanks	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7
Hearts	@ 8 1/4
Tongues	@ 17 1/4
Sweetbreads	20 1/4 @ 23
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 6
Brains	@ 8 1/4
Kidneys, each	7 1/4 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/4 @ 12
Light Carcass	@ 15
Good Carcass	@ 15 1/4
Good Saddle	@ 16 1/4
Medium Racks	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 13

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sweetbreads	@ 55
Plucks	@ 50
Heads, each	25 @ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 15
Saddles, Caul	@ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 18 1/4
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 10 1/4
Good Sheep	@ 11 1/4
Medium Saddle	@ 12 1/4
Good Saddle	@ 13
Good Racks	@ 9
Medium Racks	@ 8 1/4
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loins	@ 9
Mutton Stew	@ 7 1/4
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 14 1/4
Leaf Lard	@ 11
Tenderloins	@ 26
Spare Ribs	@ 9
Butts	12 @ 12 1/4
Hocks	@ 9
Trimnings	@ 8 1/4
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 9 1/4
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 5 1/4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6 1/4
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 10
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 5 1/4
Pork Tongues	10 @ 12
Slip Bones	@ 6
Tail Bones	@ 6 1/4
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 11
Hams	@ 17 1/4
Calas	@ 13
Relies	@ 17 1/4
Shoulders	@ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 11 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 11

Choice Bologna	@ 13
Frankfurters	@ 12 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 11
Tongue	@ 14
Minced Sausage	@ 13 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 16
New England Sausage	@ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 16 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@ 16 1/4
Berliner Sausage	@ 15 1/4
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 24 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 12
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 10
Luncheon Roll	@ 15 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 16 1/4
Jellied Roll	@ 17

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	@ 25
German Salami (new)	@ 23 1/4
Italian Salami	@ 27
Holsteiner	@ 18
Mettwurst, New	@ 20 1/4
Farmer	@ 20 1/4

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	\$16.25
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	37.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$8.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50
2.5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 17.00
Plate Beef	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 17.00
Rump Butts	@ 22.75
Mess Pork, old	@ 22.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.50
Family Back Pork	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	@ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 13 1/4
Pure lard	@ 12 1/4
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 9 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 65
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 12 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/4 @ 19 1/4
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 14 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 14 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 14 1/4
Fat Back, 12@14 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/4
Clear Plates	@ 10 1/4
Butts	@ 9 1/4

Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 19 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	18 1/4 @ 18 3/4
Skinned Hams	19 1/4 @ 20
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 13
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	14 @ 14 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 @ 27 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	18 @ 19
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 22 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	15 1/4 @ 16
Dried Beef Sets	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	26 1/4 @ 26 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	25 1/4 @ 25 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	22 1/4 @ 23 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 26
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 27
Boiled Calas	@ 19 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 19 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18
Export Rounds	@ 23
Middles, per set	@ 73
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 20
Beef casings	@ 6 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 7
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 80
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.67 1/4
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.47 1/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.47 1/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00 @ 18.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00 @ 24.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50 @ 25.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 29.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 11.15
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.65
Leaf	@ 10 1/4
Compound	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 9
Mutton	8 1/4 @ 9
Tallow	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.70 @ .71
Extra lard oil	.60 @ .61
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.60 @ .62
No. 1 lard oil	.53 @ .55
No. 2 lard oil	.52 @ .54
Oleo oil, extra	.10 @ .11
Oleo oil, No. 2	.10 1/4 @ .10 1/2
Oleo stock	.90 @ .91
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.68 @ .72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	.61 @ .62
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.20
Horse oil	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 6
Bone	5 1/4 @ 6
Crackling	5 1/4 @ 6
House	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	2 @ 3 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/4 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, candle	14 @ 14 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.62 @ .64
P. S. Y., soap grade	.53 @ .55
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	.62 @ .65 f. a.
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.35 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.92 @ .95
Oak pork barrels	1.10 @ 1.12
Lard tierces	1.32 1/2 @ 1.35

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2s@3s.	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 1.

Torrid weather in many sections of the country has reduced the demand for beef to such an extent that the market was very slow, despite moderate receipts, and the trade is very dull and draggy with prices 10@15c. per cwt. lower than last week. Believe, however, that this is going to be the low week in the steer trade, and are inclined to think any change of consequence in the near future will be toward a slightly higher level of values, and that prices will ultimately work quite a little bit higher on the good to choice corn-fed steers. Butcher stuff trade is dull and stagnant in sympathy with the unsatisfactory market on steers, and values are 15@25c. per cwt. lower than a week ago, especially on "grassy" grades, which are coming more freely. A wider price range is logical at this time of year, and unevenness will characterize the trade during the next month or six weeks.

The hog market continues active and strong, the demand being good from all sources, and even though receipts are fairly liberal we have had a well sustained market, with the bulk selling at present at \$8.70@8.85, and we are of the opinion that a well sustained market on this class of stock can be expected until fall.

The sheep and lamb trade continues very erratic and uncertain—up \$1@1.25 per cwt. one week and down that much the next. Prices at present are on the lowest level of the season thus far, and we are very much of the opinion that this is the low time in the market.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 1.

Cattle receipts were 11,800 head during the past week. Beef steers were represented in good number and a fair portion of the offerings were of the fat heavy weight kind. Values are on a 25c. lower basis as compared with last week, the top price so far this week is \$8.50, while the bulk ranged anywhere from \$6.30 for light stuff to \$8.50 for the best. Cows remain on a steady basis with a top of \$7 and the bulk ranging from \$6 to \$6.50. Quality has been inferior to that of last week accounting for the low top price. The same condition exists in heifer trading. This kind being quoted steady with a top of \$8 and the bulk ranging from \$7.50 to \$8. Calves sold steady throughout the week although slight fluctuations were recorded. However, the bulk of the offerings ranged between \$8.50 and \$8.75, while several head brought the top price of \$9.

On the quarantine side about 8,000 head of cattle were received. Good Texas steers remained steady while lighter commoner kinds are quoted at about a dime lower. The top price for the week on Texas steers was \$7.70, several loads bringing this price. The bulk of the Texas offerings sold from \$5.85@7.50. Texas calves weighing around 148 lbs. brought \$8, while a load of cows weighing around \$7 brought \$5.40. The Oklahoma offerings this week were of only fair quality and the top price on steers from that State was \$6.60. Values on offerings from other States have ranged about a dime lower as compared with last week.

Hog receipts amounted to approximately 41,400 head. As compared with last week values this week are about steady. The top was made today when \$8.90 was paid. The bulk has ranged from \$8.65@8.85. A very

good percentage of the receipts were bought by the shippers.

Sheep receipts amounted to approximately 34,600 head. Values have experienced quite a decline during the week. Spring lambs being quoted at about \$1 a hundred lower and sheep from 25 @ 50c. lower. The top today on Tennessee lambs was \$7, while natives brought around \$6.75. Good mutton sheep sold from \$4@4.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 30.

Receipts of cattle here last week were 6,000 head less than in the previous week, and about the same number short of the corresponding week a year ago, favorable circumstances for developing whatever strength there was in the market. Heavy steers closed the week about steady, after selling 10 to 15c. lower the middle of the week; light steers finished a shade higher for the week; cows strong to 15c. higher, and stock cattle 25 to 40c. higher. Today the supply is 14,000 cattle here, and 19,000 in Chicago. Prices here opened steady to a shade lower on steers, but later sales were weak to 15c. lower. Cows and stock cattle sold about steady. There are a large number of choice to prime steers here today, which sold at \$8.30 to \$8.75, bulk of the native steers \$7.75 to \$8.50. Fancy Missouri mixed yearlings brought \$8.65 today, from same feed lot that furnished \$8.75 animals a week ago. More than two hundred cars of quarantine cattle came in today, the record supply for this year, and sales in that division are unevenly lower, grass steers largely at \$5.40 to \$6.50, fed cattle \$7 to \$7.50, grass cows \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs made an average net gain of 9 cents last week, with a weak close Saturday. Supply today is 5,000 head; market 5 to 10c. higher, top \$8.70, bulk \$8.65 to \$8.70. The light run today was good medicine for the market, as buyers late last week were in a bearish mood.

Sheep and lambs are sustaining their reputation for eccentricity. The market made sensational gains one or two days last week, but today there is another bad break of 30 to 50 cents. Top spring lambs today brought \$7.50, native ewes sold largely at \$4.25 and under, and an early bid of \$4.60 on Texas muttons could not be duplicated later. Receipts 10,000.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., June 30.

For some little time back the cattle market has not been in very satisfactory condition as viewed from a seller's standpoint. The lack of satisfaction has not been due so much to the prices paid as to the absence of a good urgent buying demand to put life and spice into the trade. Even light receipts have failed to give the market the snap that sellers always like to see.

For the month of June cattle receipts at this point foot up 55,000 head, as against 44,000 head for the corresponding month of last year. With the single exception of last year the receipts for the current month were the smallest for that month since 1902. Owing to the lack of snap in the trade prices have gradually eased off, and during the last week have shown a further decline of around 25c. for practically all kinds of killing cattle, cows as well as steers. The best light heifers possibly have not shown that much loss and there have not been enough stockers or feeders coming forward to make any material change in the market. It takes right good killing beefs to bring \$8.60, with pretty fair cattle going around

\$8 and under. Cows and heifers are selling at a very wide range owing to the difference in quality at this season, that is all the way from \$3.75 to \$6.75 and up as high as \$7.75 for corn-fed heifers.

Hogs have been in very liberal receipt of late and the market while fluctuating slightly from day to day has really shown no material change in the past week or more. Prices at the close of last week were practically the same as at the close of the previous week. This means that the big bulk of all the hogs coming have sold inside the range \$8.40@8.60. The trade has been in a good healthy condition and as a rule entirely satisfactory to the selling interest. For the month of June receipts foot up 246,000, being 33,000 less than for the same month last year, and the smallest for any June since 1910.

Sheep receipts were very light all last week and the market made a very sharp advance, being anywhere from 25c. to 35c. higher. The present week started out with very much larger receipts and a considerable proportion of this grain was wiped out but still the market was left in a good healthy condition. The receipts for the month of June amount to 64,000 head, being a gain of 4,000 head for the corresponding month of last year, but with that exception the smallest since 1909. Fat range lambs are selling at \$6.50@7.75 with shorn lambs at \$6@7.35, shorn yearlings \$4.75@6, old shorn wethers \$4.25@5.50, and shorn ewes \$3.50@5.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 28, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	21,237
Kansas City	18,798
Omaha	8,814
East St. Louis	13,943
Cudahy	353
Sioux City	3,711
New York and Jersey City	11,080
Fort Worth	5,279
Philadelphia	2,697
Pittsburgh	2,545
Denver	1,465

HOGS.

Chicago	128,823
Kansas City	45,587
Omaha	61,728
East St. Louis	35,221
Cudahy	11,325
Sioux City	34,784
Ottumwa	12,000
Cedar Rapids	9,833
New York and Jersey City	28,183
Fort Worth	4,640
Philadelphia	3,510
Pittsburgh	22,372
Denver	4,876

SHEEP.

Chicago	51,669
Kansas City	26,894
Omaha	10,186
East St. Louis	25,748
Cudahy	343
Sioux City	528
New York and Jersey City	49,706
Fort Worth	7,810
Philadelphia	12,457
Pittsburgh	5,230
Denver	1,170

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 30, 1913.

	Beef	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Hogs
New York	2,154	6,272	—	8,844
Jersey City	3,342	3,602	40,167	14,655
Central Union	2,972	387	7,498	—
Lehigh Valley	2,612	355	1,872	—
Scattering	—	126	69	4,684
Totals	11,080	10,742	49,706	28,183
Totals last week	11,222	9,995	62,313	29,707

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending June 28, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port	Cattle	Sheep	Beef
From New York	401	—	—
From Boston	300	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	200	—	—
Total	901	—	—
Total last week	848	—	—

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 3.—Market firm; Western steam, \$11.55; Middle West, \$11.30@11.40; city steam, 11¼c.; refined, Continent, \$11.95; South American, \$12.60; Brazil, kegs, \$13.60; compound, 9½@9¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 3.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 112 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 112 fr.; edible, 122 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 77½ fr.; edible, 92½ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 3.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 120s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 59s. 6d.; New York, 57s. 6d.; picnic, 55s.; hams, long, 84s.; American cut, 81s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 69s. 6d.; long clear, 75s. 6d.; short backs, 68s.; bellies, clear, 70s. Lard, spot prime, 58s. 3d.; American refined in pairs, 58s.; 28-lb. blocks, 56s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 58¾ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 33s. @ 37s. 6d.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm, with prices showing some gain on the strength of hogs.

Stearine.

The market was firm but quiet. Prices were quoted on the basis of 9¼c.

Tallow.

The market was very quiet, with the market quoted at 6c. for city and 6½c. for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was steady, with trading partially in the way of evening up for the holidays. The New York market will be closed from tonight until Monday morning. Market closed at 4 advance to 4 decline. Sales, 7,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$8.40@8.55. Crude nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$8.40@8.50; August, \$8.42@8.45; September, \$8.43@8.46; October, \$7.63@7.64; November, \$6.63@6.64; December, \$6.45@6.47; January, \$6.45@6.47; February, \$6.44@6.50; good off oil, \$8 bid; off oil, \$7.80 bid; red off oil, \$7.60 bid; winter oil, \$8.50 bid; summer white, \$8.60 bid.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 3.—Hog market 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.80@8.95; light, \$8.70@9.02½; mixed, \$8.60@8.95; heavy, \$8.40@8.95; rough heavy, \$8.40@8.60; Yorkers, \$8.95@9; pigs, \$7@8.75. Cattle, slow and steady; beefs, \$7.10@8.85; cows and heifers, \$3.90@8.25; Texas steers, \$6.90@8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.75@8; Western, \$7.10@8.20. Sheep market steady; natives, \$4.50@5.30; Western, \$4.75@5.30; yearlings, \$5.40@6.02; lambs, \$5.50@7.80; Westerns, \$5.75@7.80.

Sioux City, July 3.—Hogs strong, at \$8.40 @8.60.
St. Louis, July 3.—Hogs steady, at \$8.85 @9.05.
Cleveland, July 3.—Hogs higher, at \$9 @9.05.
Buffalo, July 3.—Hogs higher, with 1,600 on sale; prices, \$9.20@9.30.
Kansas City, July 3.—Hogs higher, at \$7.95@8.80.
South Omaha, July 3.—Hogs strong, at \$8.50@8.75.
St. Joseph, July 3.—Hogs lower, at \$8.25 @8.80.
Louisville, July 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.60 @8.80.
Indianapolis, July 3.—Hogs higher, at \$9 @9.05.
Cudahy, July 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.30@9.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,928	17,500	5,356
Armour & Co.	5,927	30,800	15,550
Swift & Co.	5,163	22,400	15,500
Morris & Co.	4,230	9,800	5,556
G. H. Hammond & Co.	1,891	9,500	5,586
Libby, McNeill & Libby	545	...	...
Anglo-American, 5,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,700 hogs; Western Packing Co., 7,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; others, 11,000 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,137	12,406	3,404
Fowler Packing Co.	778	...	1,201
S. & S. Co.	3,021	8,638	3,972
Swift & Co.	4,121	10,315	6,627
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,854	7,001	7,562
Morris & Co.	3,607	7,034	3,804
Butchers	280	133	24
Blount, 247 cattle and 163 hogs; Calahan, 74 cattle; Campbell Bros. Co., 33 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 374 cattle; L. Levy, 27 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 173 cattle; L. Myers, 41 cattle; M. Rice, 77 cattle; E. Storm, 14 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 83 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co.	1,663	8,391	1,556
Swift & Co.	2,640	15,157	3,210
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,053	18,874	2,840
Armour & Co.	2,137	18,535	2,071
Morris & Co.	...	981	816
Swartz & Co.	...	1,373	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,185	...
Kansas City Packing Co., 2,345 hogs; Lincoln Packing Co., 108 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 61 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 66 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 63 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,963	9,882	7,024
Swift & Co.	3,296	10,498	8,638
Armour & Co.	3,399	7,705	8,614
St. Louis D. B. Co.	907	499	1,413
Independent Packing Co.	1,694	381	213
East Side Packing Co.	388	1,670	...
Krey Packing Co.	16	2,015	...
Hell Packing Co.	10	157	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	3	223	100
Kingan & Co.	...	192	41
West End Packing Co., 67 cattle; S. & S. Co., 327 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 306 cattle.			

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,050	20,728	4,951
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,325	12,291	1,457
Morris & Co.	1,540	11,733	1,383
United Dressed Beef Co., 344 cattle.			

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,912	16,500	...
Armour & Co.	1,675	17,510	...
Swift & Co.	...	3,279	...
Omaha Packing Co.	...	1,767	...
R. Hurn, 284 cattle; Statler & Co., 81 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 66 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 63 cattle; Blasius Packing Co., 44 cattle; Sacks D. B. Co., 40 cattle; regular dealers, 1,159 cattle; country buyers, 1,356 cattle; Plankinton Packing Co., 2,282 hogs; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 1,209 hogs; The Layton Co., 1,065 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 139 hogs.			

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	9,705	13,000
Kansas City	500	5,318	...
Omaha	100	5,318	400
St. Louis	350	5,525	300
St. Joseph	...	3,600	1,500
Sioux City	400	7,000	...
St. Paul	400	2,200	200
Oklahoma City	200	200	...
Fort Worth	400	...	...
Milwaukee	...	1,599	...
Denver	100	1,300	...
Louisville	...	1,327	5,431
Detroit	...	500	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	975	...
Indianapolis	650	5,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	817	1,810
Cincinnati	63	...	...
Buffalo	400	2,500	400
Cleveland	40	2,600	400
New York	773	1,822	3,104

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913.

Chicago	19,000	39,405	23,000
Kansas City	14,000	5,000	10,600
Omaha	2,200	5,809	8,500
St. Louis	5,000	11,410	8,500
St. Joseph	1,300	4,500	2,800
Sioux City	2,000	5,500	300
St. Paul	2,100	650	500
Oklahoma City	500	500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	1,000
Milwaukee	...	3,302	...
Denver	700	400	5,200
Louisville	...	2,700	5,049
Wichita	...	450	...
Indianapolis	450	2,500	...
Pittsburgh	2,600	8,000	6,000
Cincinnati	1,608	3,119	2,665
Buffalo	4,300	12,000	1,400
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
New York	3,686	6,567	6,567

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1913.

Chicago	3,000	13,012	14,000
Kansas City	11,000	18,453	8,000
Omaha	2,100	13,050	5,000
St. Louis	7,000	13,488	9,500
St. Joseph	1,200	6,000	9,000
Sioux City	1,000	11,000	800
St. Paul	1,100	4,000	500
Oklahoma City	700	1,500	...
Fort Worth	3,000	500	...
Milwaukee	...	4,205	1,000
Denver	400	1,800	400
Louisville	...	974	2,432
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	827	...
Indianapolis	1,450	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	1,500
Cincinnati	299	1,745	3,207
Buffalo	500	4,000	400
Cleveland	60	1,500	1,000
New York	1,320	1,657	8,395

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1913.

Chicago	9,500	23,000	13,000
Kansas City	3,000	12,000	4,400
Omaha	...	12,000	...
St. Louis	3,500	11,000	2,500
St. Joseph	...	4,500	...
Sioux City	...	2,891	...
St. Paul	...	3,300	...
Milwaukee	...	4,502	...
Louisville	...	1,173	9,154
Detroit	...	900	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	632	2,783	5,277
Buffalo	400	2,500	1,200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,506	...	7,470

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913.

Chicago	1,500	11,000	12,000
Kansas City	...	4,000	1,000
Omaha	300	2,500	3,200
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	1,700
St. Joseph	500	5,500	1,000
Sioux City	300	8,000	...
Fort Worth	1,300	500	...
St. Paul	400	3,100	200
Oklahoma City	200	300	...

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

Holiday.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 3.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.53	@ 4.5310
Demand sterling	...	4.8675 @ 4.8680
Commercial, sight	...	4.86½ @ 4.86%
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	...	@ 5.23%
Commercial, 60 days	...	@ 5.21¼—1.16
Commercial, sight	...	@ 5.18¾—1.32
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days	...	@ 93 15-16
Commercial, 60 days	94¼	@ 94 5-16
Commercial, sight	...	@ 95 1-16—1.32
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	...	@ 5.26%
Commercial, sight	5.21½	—1.10 @ 5.21½—1.32
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days	...	@ 39 11-16—1.32
Commercial, sight	...	@ 40¼—1.32

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Retail Section

LEARN TO BE A BETTER BUSINESS MAN

XIV—The Boss's Eye

By A. M. Burroughs.*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The fourteenth of the series of articles by Mr. Burroughs, "The Boss's Eye," explains the necessity of having an accounting system that will enable you to know the true value—expressed in results—of every phase of your business.

Many retailers, through the use of poor accounting systems, do not get the true picture of the condition of their business. In case of an emergency they could not prepare a statement of their accounts that would show anywhere near what their business is worth. Their accounting systems don't account. This is the reason so many retailers don't get the profits they know they ought to be making with the business they conduct. Their systems fail to point out the petty leaks that rob the cash drawer of the money which should represent profits.

In every line of business, the successful retailer is the one who always knows, day after day, the results that every phase of his business obtains—whose eye can always see the things it ought to see.]

"Yes, all these things are true," says the retailer, "but how am I going to stop these leaks? I may be so busy out in front cutting steaks that I don't know the corned beef barrel is leaking in the cellar."

That is just why these articles were written. No proprietor who is always behind the counter can keep track of all the leaks, unless he is in a one-man business and is selling everything for cash to those who carry the goods home.

Then, the goods on the shelves, and the cash in the bank and in the cash drawer are his assets.

He may be able to sell the goods, or make a physical inventory, in a single day—and count his money in a few minutes.

What he owes are his liabilities.

Everything is under his own physical eye: he could tell in a short time just what he is worth.

When he begins selling on credit, enlarges his business by adding one or fifty or a hundred employees, buys goods that are stored below and above, and starts a delivery department, then he no longer has the business under his eye—the corned beef barrel may empty itself without his being the wiser. Hence he must have a system that will keep a record of the results of all the activities of his people—of the incoming and outgoing of the goods (which represent his money)—that will tell him the true value of all this activity.

Any system is just a method by which the Boss may keep his eye on the results of his business. With an adequate system he can have in one place an accurate reflection of all that goes on in his business.

The system is an accounting system, because it accounts to him for every penny that he gets and every penny he pays out, in time, work or goods.

According to the thoroughness and efficiency of the system in searching out and telling the whole truth about the activities of the business depends whether the Boss's Eye has a chance to see the things it ought to see.

If the System is right, then it is up to the Eye to see the facts, and the Judgment to use them.

The System will not do anything. It will only show the Eye what ought to be done.

*Copyrighted, 1912, by The Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

It all comes back to the Boss with the Eye.

No matter how handsomely bound, or prettily ruled the pages of the account books—no matter how bright and new his pens and blotters, or how polished the cash register and how modern the adding machine—these alone won't make a business successful.

They are only the most efficient means by which to attain an end.

No matter, on the other hand, how clever the merchant—if he has no books of account, or if he has incomplete accounting books and inefficient methods of handling them, he can't make the profits of the man who is his equal in merchandising ability and who has a thorough system, efficiently handled.

All businesses are "different"—because each one has an individuality—just as all horses are "different," but there are certain horse qualities common to all.

So all retail businesses are alike in the things which make them retailers and not manufacturers, or railroads or even wholesalers.

All accounting principles are the same—always; but the methods of applying them may vary.

You may have loose-leaf books or card-ledgers, but your debit and credit will be the same: you may use a cash register, but you'll have to have a double entry set of books, or your credit won't be as good as the credit of the man who does have such a set of books.

The other day a retailer who had been doing a fair business, said: "My business has been increasing right along year after

year, and very much more than expenses have increased. So it seems to me, that I ought to be making quite a little more money than I am."

He consulted an old business friend about it.

They looked over his books, which had been carefully kept by a young man who had "picked up bookkeeping."

It soon appeared that the retailer's books were not kept so he could show how the gross profits of any month compared with any other month. The books could not show for any particular period whether expenses had increased out of proportion to other things.

Then his friend's expert bookkeeper was put to work—and he soon found that a trusted employee had been stealing the profits.

The ineffective accounting method couldn't show that fact—therefore the Boss's Eye could not see it.

It is not the purpose of these articles to show a retailer how to install a system of accounts. He should have that done for him by a man who studies his business and its requirements. It is our purpose to show him why he should have all the facts.

Herewith is shown a list of accounts which a retailer who rents his store, makes his own deliveries and has, or has not, a perpetual detailed inventory, must have, to intelligently manage his business. This list is offered merely to show the kinds of information which a retailer must have to be safe.

Remember there are three things you must answer:

1—Where is your cash and how much have you?

2—How much do you owe?

3—Where's the stock you bought, how

ASSETS

Horses and Wagons
Furniture and Fixtures
Inventory of Stock (By Depts.)
Freight on Purchases (By Depts.)
Customers Ledger Controlling Account
(Individual accounts may be kept in the same binder with the general ledger, but should be grouped by themselves.)
Bills Receivable
Cash in Bank
Petty Cash
Prepaid Insurance
Proprietor's Personal Account

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

Salaries
Rent, Light and Heat
Store Supplies
Advertising
Insurance
Stable Expense
Printing and Stationery
Postage
Telephone and Telegraph
Discounts, Allowances and Exchange
Bad Debts
Taxes
Depreciation
Miscellaneous Expense

These Accounts to be kept by Departments.

LIABILITIES

Capital Account
Audited Vouchers
(Controlling Voucher Record.)
Accounts Payable
(Controlling Individual Accounts of Shippers.)
Accrued Taxes
Bills Payable
Reserved for Doubtful Accounts
Reserve for Depreciation
Profit and Loss

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Sales and Cost of Sales
(By Departments.)
Cash Discounts Received
Other Income (Itemize)

Chart of Accounts.

(Showing the records it is necessary to keep if the retailer would know where his business is headed for and where his profits come from.)

much have you sold, and how much have you on hand?

If you have a system of accounts that tell you these things, you have:

1—Protected yourself in knowing what you are doing and by knowing the value of your activity.

2—Protected your family—your wife and children—so when you are called away, your administrator or executor won't have to report that "he left his estate in a badly tangled condition." Neither will they lose through most of what you leave being eaten up in the process of untangling of your affairs.

3—Protected yourself against fire loss, because without a system of accounts you would probably be unable to prove more than 60 or 70 per cent. of your loss.

4—Given yourself a chance to use all the credit you are entitled to at the bank, by having an accounting system that shows what you are doing, and that you know what you are doing.

Now, get started right on this matter of an accounting system.

Don't fool with make-shift systems—short-cut ideas that cut the essential facts out of the statements you get.

Why So Many Retailers Fail.

A great manufacturer of accounting systems largely used by retailers wrote the writer the other day:

"I have from my experience come to know that the rank and file of small retail merchants care little or nothing about system in their business, and this accounts for the large proportion of failures. Even after we succeed in installing one of our systems very few of them will use it correctly; therefore, their success with it is limited. They merely want a system or device that will relieve them of the bookkeeping, yet they are not willing to do the little extra work necessary to compile the comparative statements of their business which would enable them to more intelligently determine just what progress they are making."

Get the facts. Hire a bookkeeper who knows how to help you. Get started right. Then have an expert come in once in a while (say every three months) and check up your work—just to keep you on the right track.

Then keep your eye on the Expense and Income accounts. When the former jumps, dig into it and find out why.

When the latter decreases, dig again and find the reason; when it increases, find out what produces the effect, and push that good thing for all you are worth.

Keep your eye on the facts of the business. It can't see too many, and you can't know too much about what those facts really mean.

That is why the big business has an accounting system; and why no permanently successful business, big or little, has ever gotten along without an adequate bookkeeping system.

No business man has ever been a failure because he had a bookkeeping system. No business man has ever been successful because he didn't have one.

[The fifteenth and last article in this series, entitled "Paying for What You Don't Get," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.]

A GOVERNMENT MEAT SHOP.

Newspaper dispatches recently announced the indignation of the Australian Government over reports that the "American beef trust" was to invade that country. The statement was made by one of the government ministers that if any such thing was attempted the government would take over the meat business in that country and run it as a government affair.

It appears that the experiment has already been tried to some extent. The results may be indicated by the following description of a government meat shop in Western Australia, written by a correspondent of the Pastoralists' Review, an Australian magazine:

"During my short stay at Perth, en route to Europe, I took the opportunity of inspecting the state-owned meat shop at the market. If I could say a good word for it I would, but that is impossible. I saw a filthy counter exposed to the dust and flies, and on it a few indifferent looking pieces of meat with a hideous colored brand on each. At the back were hanging a few carcasses of emaciated mutton and pieces of very black beef.

"I have never seen in all my experience such a dirty shop, and if that is what the Socialists want in respect to supplies of meat from a government shop, well, they must be easily satisfied! The meat in London would only be used for cat and dog's meat!"

"I took the trouble to inquire of a neighboring butcher as to whether the action of the government had reduced prices, and he told me not by a fraction of a penny, and, in fact, at times when a surfeit of cattle was on the market, the price for beef would be lower but for the shop, which kept a fixed price. The other butchers, therefore, kept in line, and added to their profits by its existence!"

"Other meat I saw near the place didn't look much better certainly, but the stalls were cleaner. To satisfy myself that there was better meat, I visited other shops in Perth, and saw first-class beef and mutton, exhibited in good and clean condition, and not disfigured with poisonous-looking brands.

"From reports I heard, the government meat-carrying steamers seem to be on a par with their butchers' shops. And this is what 'Vox populi est vox Dei' (save the expression) intends to give us in the name of 'nationalization'!"

FOOD THEORIES THAT FRIGHTEN.

Ultimately we shall expect the government, in the course of its inquisitorial investigations into the matter of food products, to put some sort of a ban or restriction on the curing of meats by smoke, says the New England Tradesman. Not that there is anything harmful in smoked meats, but because, after all, there would be about as much reason, common sense and logic in raising the question as there is to some of the claims and theories promulgated by the food inquisitors of the present day.

We take no stock whatever in all the hulla-balloo created over the so-called bleached flour. We do not think the highest courts will sustain the decisions rendered by the lower courts in this matter. If they should, we might look for such trifles as the condemnation of the admixture of salt, even in minute quantities, in food, for salt, as is the case with many articles, is, under certain conditions, a potent poison, at least, so some of the government chemists assert.

Now, probably these same chemists are aware, although they may not have thought of it yet, and it may be unwise to remind them of it, that smoke contains certain poisonous substances known as nitrates. Still,

no one has ever yet, to our knowledge, been poisoned by eating ham, bacon, smoked shoulders or any of the smoke-cured meat products.

It seems to us silly to point with alarm to the various chemical components of every article entering into the human system as food. Everything almost is poisonous, if regarded from the standpoint of the minutest chemical analysis, even sugar and spices. Potatoes belong to a family of poisonous plants, and so do tomatoes. Almonds contain prussic acid, one of the most deadly poisons, and so it goes. Medical science must resort to the administering of poisons in medicines for restoring the human system to health, for it is well known that the human system contains percentages of these poisons, hence, such poisons as arsenic and aconite are given, and probably more poison is administered for the slightest cold by the average physician, who is consulted, in each dose of tablets than the patient would consume in the ordinary course with all the food he would eat in a year.

Let us applaud the vigilance and the zeal of the government food experts, but let us not be unduly alarmed lest our lives be shortened in spite of the most temperate living.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. Nichols has reopened his meat market at Eagle Point, Ore.

J. W. Sutton has sold his meat market at Glasco, Kan., to Chas. Cline.

P. & H. Vassau have purchased the meat market of R. Douglas at Middleburg, Vt.

Louis Fischer has purchased the entire interest in meat market formerly owned by Fischer Bros. at Brenham, Tex.

A. Hull has purchased the meat market at Anthony, Kan.

The Star Beef and Provision Company, New York City, N. Y., has leased a store at 308 W. 125th street.

W. I. Hogg's meat market at Traverse City, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Dodge & Skinner at Tuscon, Ariz., has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Stockwell has engaged in the meat business at Atlantic, Ia.

A. O. Jenkins has purchased the Lander meat market at Arcadia, Neb.

C. S. Cramer has purchased the Ballor meat business at Madison, Neb.

George Jackson has disposed of his butcher shop to David T. Bell at Oxford, Neb.

Frank Anderson is about to engage in the meat business at Bertrand, Neb.

The butcher shop of W. J. Hobbs at Traverse City, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

E. L. Burdick has succeeded to the entire meat business of Lewis & Burdick at East Jordan, Mich.

Charles Brand and Julius Maskey have succeeded to the entire ownership of the Brand Market at Allegan, Mich.

Fred Wohlfeil has succeeded to the sole ownership of the meat market at Three Rivers, Mich.

H. E. Bickley has purchased the interest of L. Frank in the Alhambra Market at Alhambra, Cal.

J. A. Siegloch has purchased the meat market of C. M. Burger at Tekoa, Wash.

Frank Gooch has closed up his meat market and taken his old position with the City Meat Market at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

CONNECTICUT BUTCHERS ELECT.

The Connecticut State Association of Master Butchers has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry E. Meyer, Bridgeport; first vice-president, Seymour Kashman, Hartford; second vice-president, Wm. R. Bailey, New Haven; secretary, Arthur Tenant, New Haven; treasurer, Chas. Wissert, New Haven; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. Ansell, Meriden; trustees: Wm. R. Bailey, New Haven; J. E. Porter, Bridgeport; E. B. Philipps, Hartford.

New York Section

Vice-President G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned last week from a several months' trip abroad.

Dr. Regal, traveling district superintendent of plants for the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 28, 1913, averaged 12.45 cents per pound.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 28, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 6,155 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,839 lbs.; The Bronx, 1,402 lbs.; Richmond, 60 lbs.; total, 22,456 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 8,267 lbs.; Brooklyn, 200 lbs.; total, 8,467 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,974 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,248 lbs.; The Bronx, 58 lbs.; total, 5,280 lbs.

One of the liveliest packinghouse fires in the history of the trade in New York City occurred on Wednesday, when the fat rendering plant of the Joseph Stern & Sons Company on West Fortieth street was burned. There were about 10,000 gallons of rendered fat and some 50,000 gallons of raw fat in the tanks when the fire started, and this material made one of the hottest fires with which the New York department has had to deal in some time. Neighboring slaughtering plants were in danger, but these, together with the gas plant near by, were saved by the work of the firemen. The handsome new nine-story abattoir of the Stern company was not damaged by the fire. The fat plant which was burned was an old building. It will be replaced at once with a new and modern rendering plant.

A beautiful new store, with all marble fixtures and an entire open front fitted up by Elias Diamand, was recently opened at No. 3789 Broadway by Otto Kamper and Mr. Clarke, called the Quality Market, Inc. Mr. Kamper is one of the best known butchers in the city, having been vice-president of the Benchmen's Association since that body was organized, and is also a charter member of the butchers' union. Having been in the business for over thirty-five years, he is master of his trade, as a visit to his handsome market will readily show. Everything is planned and carried out under his personal supervision, every kind of labor-saving device being installed. His clerks are all skillful men and familiar with the wants of the first-class trade to which he caters. As the name implies, he is a firm believer in quality, regardless of cost, gets a good price for his goods and is "Johnny on the Job" all day. As a result he is building up a fine business and has "no kick coming," as he handles all kinds of foodstuffs in addition to meats. His fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry, butter and egg departments are of the best, and he has made it possible for his customers to purchase all their supplies at his store,

thereby saving them much time and trouble. These are 47 reasons why he is successful, the principal reason being that he opens and closes his market himself. The other 46 don't matter.

EGG DEALERS ARE INDICTED.

A federal grand jury in New York City last week indicted eleven firms and individuals in the egg trade in New York City for alleged bribery of railroad employees in making and securing damage claims from railroads for egg breakages in transit. The indictments are said to have been based on the confessions of railroad inspectors who are alleged to have been bribed, and on books and documents seized in the investigation. Concerning these cases the New York Produce Review says:

The indictments in each case contain fifteen counts based upon five named transactions relating to the matter of claims for damages. Upon each of these transactions three counts are based; the first charges obtaining or attempting to obtain an amount for damages in excess of the loss actually incurred; the second, in each particular case, charges inducing discrimination by the payment of named amounts to railroad employees; the third count in each case charges the attempt to obtain such discrimination.

All the charges are based upon an alleged violation of the interstate commerce act. Only in the first count against one firm and the men connected therewith does the charge allege obtaining a payment in excess of the actual loss; in all the other similar counts the charge is based upon an alleged attempt to obtain such payment. In the fifteen specific cases cited the claims for damage range from \$6.36 to \$108.12; the amounts alleged as actual loss range from \$1.20 to \$31.63; the alleged payments to railroad employees range from 91c. up to \$7.68 in specific cases, and up to lump sums of \$30 and \$50 covering several cases.

It is understood that the attention of the federal prosecuting officers to the details of egg damage claims is not concluded with the indictments now found and the trial of the charges involved in them.

There has long been a constant contention between wholesale egg receivers and the railroads in regard to the settlement of damage claims for losses arising from breakage, especially since the combination of the carriers in the Trunk Line Association put into effect rules requiring the determination of the specific amount of damage by inspections on dock before the goods were removed by the consignees. This system has made it impossible in many cases to determine the actual amount of loss and receivers have been put to large expense in maintaining men to examine shipments at the receiving depots as well as to repack and handle damaged lots, for all of which the carriers have refused to entertain claims except when compelled to do so by suits at law.

The prevalence of damage having led to the necessity of examination of nearly all consignments before receipts as in good order could safely be given, and the number of inspectors furnished by the Trunk Line Association having been often inadequate to insure prompt service for all, constant delays have been incurred and a situation has been created where favoritism was invited and valuable, and in which receivers who have refused to submit to extortion or stoop to bribery have been put to serious inconvenience and loss.

On the part of the carriers claims have long been made that the payments for damages to eggs were so great as to leave no

profitable remainder from the amount collected for freight. And charges have been made that the claims for damage were often excessive and beyond the actual loss. Knowing that there could be no uniformity between the amount of breakage as determined by a superficial examination of the goods on dock and the damage as indicated by sales, and that the situation on the docks invited illicit means of currying the favor of inspectors, of which there were constant rumors, it now appears that the Trunk Line Association some months ago employed detectives to secure evidence of these evil practices.

It was not difficult to procure evidence of a character demanding the attention of the federal prosecuting attorneys and last April the matter was placed before the Federal Grand Jury, before whom the books of account of a large number of receivers have been disclosed, and a great array of witnesses have been examined, including many members of the wholesale trade and their employees, dock men and inspectors employed by the railroads, and shippers and railroad men from various parts of the country. It is understood that a number of railroad inspectors, by their confessions of grafting and through evidence given to assist the prosecuting attorneys, were granted immunity from prosecution.

SWIFT EMPLOYEES COMMITTEES.

The annual outing of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district, which took place a week ago Saturday at College Point, is still the talk of the trade as one of the biggest events in the records of the trade. Its success was largely due to the efficient work of the committees which had the various details in charge, headed by the executive committee under the chairmanship of W. H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company of New York, and with Auditor P. D. Manchec, of Jersey City, as secretary. One of the hardest worked and most necessary committees was that on entertainment and athletics, and Chairman Edward Fetterly planned and carried out his work in his usual masterly way. The full list of committees was as follows:

Executive—W. H. Noyes, chairman; P. D. Manchec, secretary; A. C. Dean, treasurer; G. J. Edwards, A. F. Hunt, E. F. Howes, J. A. Brady, W. A. Johns, A. K. Lytle, John Boyle, W. L. McCauley, Irving Blumenthal, W. R. Whiteman.

Transportation—T. P. Kidd, chairman; F. J. Benkart, J. A. Brady.

Refreshment—Geo. Wamsley, chairman; Geo. Engle, Wm. Hughes.

Publicity—D. S. Smith, chairman; T. C. Sullivan, H. M. Stevens.

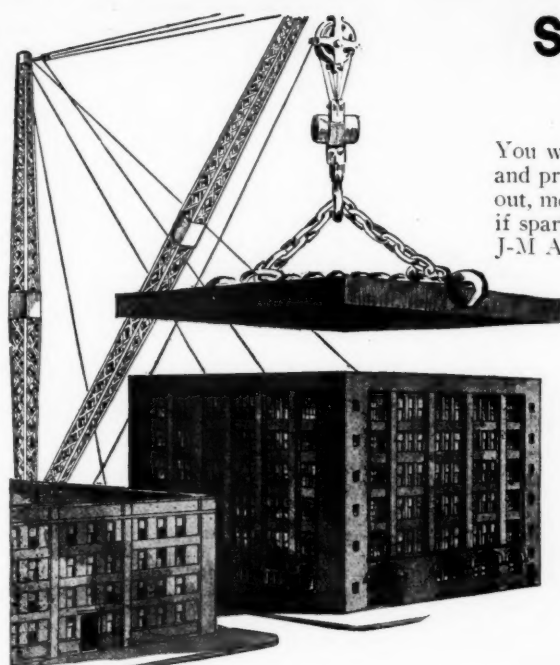
Reception—W. T. Harrington, chairman; R. W. Alexander, J. L. Beach, Wm. Bell, W. G. Byrne, R. D. Evans, S. E. Evans, C. S. Ferguson, W. E. Frost, R. Glassey, A. F. Hollenbeck, Thos. Hicks, E. C. Howes, Frank Hughes, W. T. Hurd, T. H. Lowry, A. K. Lytle, C. McDonald, Thos. McDonald, H. McDonnell, Frank McGraw, G. Morley, Frank Morris, John Wright, W. F. Murdock, R. B. Neff, H. S. Peare, E. A. Reap, J. C. Schmidt, Daniel Schneider, D. S. Smith, H. M. Stevens, T. C. Sullivan, P. R. Torrey, J. P. Wilson.

Entertainment and Athletics—Edward Fetterly, chairman; John Boll, Edward Brannigan, W. D. Cronkright, J. R. Cruse, Jr., Dr. S. W. Todd, C. F. Ferguson, J. A. Greer, J. A. Hamilton, Jas. Hadley, Jas. Harper, H. A. Harris, Harry Jones, G. M. Troutman, Wm. Knowles, Frank Morris, R. B. Neff, Jas. A. Rose, Dan. Schnieder, M. D. Solinger.

Dancing and Floor Committee—C. S. Ferguson, chairman; R. P. Bouner, Geo. Kent, I. Israelson, G. H. Stillman.

Employees' Medical Department—Dr. S. W. Dodd, Dr. T. C. Park.

Welfare Committee—H. H. Ahrensfield, R. G. Aston, Irving Blumenthal, John Boll, W. D. Cronkright, John Farrell, John Ferguson, Jas. Gurley, R. J. Hall, A. F. Hollenbeck,



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You wouldn't think of putting coating or gravel on it to water-proof and preserve it. You wouldn't worry about its rotting, rusting, drying out, melting or deteriorating in any way. And you wouldn't be alarmed if sparks or burning embers from a fire next door fell on your roof. J-M Asbestos Roofing is practically such a stone roofing. It consists of layer on layer of Asbestos (stone) Felt securely cemented together with Trinidad Lake Asphalt—two indestructible minerals.

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is practically indestructible. This is proven by the fact that it is still in good condition on many buildings where it has been in service for more than a quarter-century without coating, gravel or repairs. It has withstood the fierce flames of a plumber's blow torch for nearly an hour without injury or without the boards to which it was nailed being even scorched. Half a century of roofing experience and our positive guarantee of satisfaction are behind J-M Asbestos Roofing.

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Omaha

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Pittsburgh
San Francisco

Seattle
St. Louis
Syracuse

1578

Harry Jones, Max Mandle, C. T. Molloy, Jas. A. Rose, P. R. Torrey, T. Umbstaetter, Geo. Wamsley.

For the games—Starter, G. M. Troutman; clerk of course, John A. Greer; assistants, E. Brannigan, W. D. Cronkright, James Hadley, J. A. Hamilton, Wm. Knowles. Judges: John Boyle, A. K. Lytle, E. F. Howes, W. L. McCauley, Harry Jones, W. R. Whiteman. Presentation Committee: W. H. Noyes, G. J. Edwards.

ARGENTINE BEEF AT NEW YORK.

(James E. Poole in The Breeders' Gazette.)

Undue prominence has been given the recent arrival of one hundred carcasses of Argentine beef at New York. They came from London as the result of a glut there. As the shipment was not profitable probably it will not be repeated unless the beef war at London continues and prices there go still lower. Samuel Grabenheimer, Chicago manager for the S. & S. concern, who was in New York when the consignment arrived, has this to say:

"It was frozen beef and had to go to cheap restaurant trade. Had it been the chilled article it would have been in better demand. The carcasses I saw were black and of much the same quality as the grass beef we freeze at Chicago and distribute early in the spring. It does not compare in quality or appearance with fresh killed domestic beef. This consignment was too small to be deserving of notice.

"The stuff cost 8 cents in carcass at London, freight, duty and other expenses were 3½ cents, making the cost in New York 11½ cents, which was the price it realized. Domestic fresh killed beef about the same quality sold at 12¼ cents on that market,

and good domestic beef at 13½ cents. If the duty was eliminated it would be possible to put this beef into the New York market and create considerable competition for our Texas cattle, common native steers from 7¼ cents down at Chicago, and also all but the best cows and heifers. The product of such cattle goes to cheap trade, and if Argentine beef could be put into New York at 10 cents it would be a dangerous competitor, but that it would affect good beef I doubt. Results of the recent invasion of Pacific Coast markets by Australian and New Zealand product shows that domestic product of equality has enjoyed a market of its own and has not felt the competition of inferior foreign stuff."

While the London beef market is still disturbed, owing to excessive receipts of Argentine product, shipments from the River Platte are diminishing, and both cattle and sheep values in the southern hemisphere are advancing. Buenos Ayres advices indicate that further appreciation is certain. Cattle have commanded £15 to £18 at the freezers, prices heretofore unknown, and 50 per cent. higher than quotations current a year ago. There has been constant diminution in the number of entries at the Buenos Ayres market, also at interior and other coast points.

The advance of 50 per cent. over last year's prices applies equally to steers, cows, calves and sheep. The Review of the River Platte attributes this to the severe drought of two or three years ago, and asserts that considerable time will be required to efface losses of that period, especially as slaughter, both for export and domestic consumption, continues to increase. Regarding the

prospect of free trade with the United States the same authority says: "The American market has for several years past been regarded as the eventual market for Argentine meat, but now that we are within visible distance of such an event we find ourselves in a position, due to shortage in our own stock, that it is doubtful if we shall be able to enter that market with advantage when it is thrown open to us. It will still be some time before our breeders can make good losses suffered during the drought in spite of the fact that feed has been plentiful during the past two years."

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@9.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@ 7.85
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@ 7.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.25@ 7.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	8.15@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@11.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live calves, buttermilk.....	@ 0.00
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime.....	8.00@ 8.62
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 7.00
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.00@ 4.90
Live sheep, wethers, prime.....	4.75@ 4.95
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@9.20
Hogs, medium.....	@9.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.30
Pigs.....	9.30@9.50
Rough.....	8.20@8.30

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13. @13½
Choice, native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@13
Choice native light.....	12½@13
Native, common to fair.....	@12½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12½
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	10½@11½
Good to choice heifers.....	@12
Common to fair heifers.....	@11½
Choice cows.....	@11
Common to fair cows.....	10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11 @11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@10	15½@16
No. 2 ribs.....	13½@14	14½@15
No. 3 ribs.....	12 @13	14 @14½
No. 1 loins.....	@16	17 @17½
No. 2 loins.....	13½@14	@10½
No. 3 loins.....	12 @13	@15½
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	14½@15	15½@16
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14	15 @15½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13	14½@15
No. 1 rounds.....	13½@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	12 @13	@13½
No. 3 rounds.....	11 @12	@13
No. 1 chucks.....	12 @12½	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	11½@12	@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	10 @11	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@16
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@15
Western calves, choice.....	@15
Western calves, fair to good.....	12 @13
Western calves, common.....	11 @12
Grassers and buttermilks.....	10½@11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13
Pigs.....	@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@15½
Lambs, good.....	@15
Lambs, medium to good.....	13 @14
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	7½@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@18½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@13
Smoked shoulders.....	@12½

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	20 @21
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@18
Dried beef sets.....	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	15½@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	16½@17
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13½@15½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@30
Shoulders, city.....	13 @13½
Shoulders, Western.....	12½@13
Butts, regular.....	13 @13½
Butts, boneless.....	15 @15½
Fresh hams, city.....	17 @17½
Fresh hams, Western.....	16 @16½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	14 @14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	8½@10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	.21 @35c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	14½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@78
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	22	25
Ginger.....	10	13
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 7
Powdered.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .26
No. 2 skins.....	@ .23
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .17
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .28
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
Branded kips.....	@2.20
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.55
Ticky kips.....	@2.45
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.90

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@19½
Western boxes, 36 to 43 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	17½@18
Fowl—Fced, bbls.—	
No. Ind. and Ill. dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice.....	@17½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3½ @4 lbs.....	16½@17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	12 @12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.00
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1.....	28½@27
Young toms, medium.....	24 @25
Young hens, No. 1.....	@25
Old hens and toms.....	23 @24

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, fancy, nearby, per lb.....	@27
Chickens, broilers, Leghorns, cockerels.....	@26
Chickens, broilers, Western, per lb.....	@26
Chickens, broilers, Southern, per lb.....	@26
Fowls, via freight.....	@16
Fowls, via express.....	@16
Old roosters, per lb.....	@11
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@16
Ducks, Long Island, per lb., spring.....	@18
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	@15
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@11
Guineas, per pair.....	@65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	27½@27½
Creamery, Firsts.....	26 @27
Process, Extras.....	24½@25
Process, Firsts.....	23½@24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	22 @24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	20 @21½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	18 @19
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	16 @17
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	15 @16
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2.....	10 @14
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry.....	13½@14

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	27.50 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.85 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.85 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News.....	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	2.25 @ 2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

